HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 106— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY AUGUST 31 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
3 Sept	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	dANTUA ..		16,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,576
1 Oct.	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
8 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDA x		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA.	MACEDONIA ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI.	MALOJAx ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI.	MOREA* ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x. ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI.		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@† ..		10,602
24 ,,	CHINA$ ..		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA ..		20,837
5 May	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA† ..	16,088

@ To Marseilles only.

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only

$ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £56.

2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
12th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
6th Sept.	NYANZA*	China & Japan
27th Sept.	DELTA	China & Japan
	CATHAY ..	At Colombo for Australia
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN ..	Australia
10th Nov.	MALOJA ..	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
31st Aug.	KARAPARA ..	East & South Africa
31st ,,	BARJORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
2nd Sept.	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi
3rd ,,	*CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports.
5th ,,	*VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports

* Weather permitting.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	21 Aug.	3 Sept.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	4 Sept.	17 ,,
Muroran Maru ..	5374	18 ,,	1 Oct.
*Sadu Maru ..	5898	30 ,,	12 ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co. Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
* Honolulu Maru	26th Aug.	30th Aug.
Celebes Maru ..	13th Sept.	22nd Sept.
Borneo Maru ..	24th ,,	8th Oct.
Indus Maru ..	12th Oct.	20th ,,
Shunko Maru ..	25th ,,	6th Nov.

* Proceeds to Rangoon.

For Particulars apply to:—

Ch. MURASE, Manager

Phone No. 22150, Telegrams "SHOSEN."

Box No. 355.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN

FOR

Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.

Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.

Agents:—KEMP & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRATH & CO., Karachi.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,326

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.)
Ambalia City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant
Ambalia Cant.	Jamma	Peshawar City.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Calcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc, outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 72,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent per annum from January to June and at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—

INTEREST allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund	22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalloi, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B., Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	,, 92,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted

WASHIO,
Manager.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1926.	19 6.
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income	,, 3,43,794	,, 4,46,826
Premium Income	,, 17,83,154	,, 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund	,, 82,70,393	,, 94,49,109

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

Low rates of premium.
Liberal Surrender Values.
Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
Prompt Sett'ement of Claims.
Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
Financial Security absolute.
Policies are World-wide.

sp and Forms please write to the
BOMBAY BRANCH: Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L. Secretary, 235/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.

AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

A NEW ADDITION
TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE 'Shakti Sanjivani' Pills

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price Rs. 12-0 Net.

For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 3-0 for a tin with 70 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR - - - - (Kathiawar.)

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Full time SANSKRIT GRADUATE, Jain Vidyapith preferred. Apply fully stating least salary NAGINDAS AMULAKHRAI, Ghatkopar.
A R415

WANTED—A MATRIC or P. E. strong in Sanskrit and Mathematics. Sportsman preferred. Pay Rs. 30 p.m. Apply to DEWAN, Ali-Rajpur State, C. I.
A 29170

WANTED—For the Sanwaldas Sadanlal Khattri Industrial School, Moradabad, a HEAD MASTER. Should be trained designer and drawing Master with good educational qualifications and managing capacities. A gentleman possessing experience of brasswork will be preferred. Pay Rs. 50/- to Rs. 100/- p.m. according to qualifications with good future prospects. Apply with testimonials to:—Mr. JAGDISH PRASAD MEHRA, Pleader, Trustee and Hony. Treasurer, Sanwaldas Sadanlal Khattri Industrial School, MORADABAD (U.P.)
A 29171

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

ADENWALLA BUILDING, New Queen's Road side 3rd and 5th floor flats for any Indian or European family. Open all sides with lift. Apply within.
C R416

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FRESH FRUITS—ENGLISH ROSY LARGEST PEACHES, 7 lbs. net Rs. 8, Seedless Grapes 6 lbs. net Rs. 7. Charges included. WESTERN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta.
F R411

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A FINANCIAL PARTNER to invest about a LAC of rupees for extension of an established LUCRATIVE business in Bombay of the most PROSPECTIVE, PROGRESSIVE and PROFITABLE LINE" Those intending write to:—Box No 2022, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
F R420

MATRIMONIAL

WANTED—A BRIDE for a Muslim Gazetted Officer of the Medical department, who is a widower. Photograph to be sent if possible. No custom will be allowed, only Shariat will be followed. All qualifications to be mentioned. Correspondence to be confidential. Apply to Box No 2017 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R397

EDUCATIONAL.

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING FREE —STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road, Bombay.
A R421

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

FOR SALE—CORLISS VALVE CROSS COMPOUND JET CONDENSING ENGINE, manufactured by Messrs. Newton, Bean & Mitchell, Bradford. Cylinders 13" and 26" x 30" stroke, H.P. 250 suitable for 165 lbs. steam working pressure, with rope flywheel. The Engine is new and was imported in 1921, but litigation has prevented sale being made earlier. Please Apply to Box No. 2021, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K 29195

FOR SALE.

KHAKI SHIRTS AND SHORTS.
Particularly suitable for monsoon wear, Kakomi Khaki Drills and Twills always look smart and wear for years.
Shirts from Rs. 2|4 each or 3 for Rs. 8|8.
Shorts from Rs. 3|6 each or 3 for Rs. 10.

KAKOMI TWILLS.
For your Shirts, Pyjamas, etc., there is nothing to equal the wearing qualities of Kakomi Twills.
From Rs. -|8|6 to Rs. -|9|9 per yard.
Also Khaki Twill from Rs. -|10|3 to Rs. -|11|6 per yd.
Write for free samples.

DUSTERS 26" x 22"
We will deliver one dozen Kakomi Red or Blue Bordered Doosoti Dusters to any address in India for Rs. 3-4. Have you ever heard of better value?

CASEMENT CLOTH.
Choose Kakomi Casement Cloths and Doosoties for your furnishing fabrics. They will not need replacing next year or the year after. Select your own colour scheme from our range of 56 artistic shades.
Samples sent **free on request.**
Prices from Rs. -|9|6 to Rs. -|13|- per yd.

TABLE CLOTHS.
You will find it difficult to equal the quality of Kakomi Table Cloths, even at double the price.
Price from Rs. 1|3 to Rs. 1|9|6 per yard.

KAKOMI TENNIS SHIRTS.
Here is a real bargain offer in Shirts! We will supply 3 Kakomi White Tennis Shirts for Rs. 7|2 or 6 Shirts Rs. 14 to any address in India. Packing and postage free.

WHITE DRILL SUITS.
Here is another splendid offer! Well cut superior looking Kakomi White Drill Suits. Coat and Trousers Rs. 9|4. 6-1|4 per cent. discount on 3 Suits, 12-1|2 per cent. discount on 6 Suits. Packing and Postage Free.

KAKOMI DURRIES.
Kakomi Durries are manufactured in a wide selection of pleasing colours and designs, order yours now!
From Rs. 2|3 per sq. yard.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
Cawnpore.
K1.

MEDICAL.

BESCEN'S EYE DROP:—If you have lost your eye-sight, it will bring round within a fortnight. It cures all sorts of eye disease. No harm. Cure guaranteed. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. —Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY, 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P 28515B

CATARACTS—No matter ripe or unripe. No risk of operation. Cure Guaranteed. Particulars on request. SRI WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194A

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BEST TONIC!

CHANGE OF AIR
CHANGE OF SCENE

CHEAP FARES

1st & 2nd Class Return Tickets
At Specially Reduced Rates
During the

PARSEE NEW YEAR

SEPTEMBER 7TH TO 13TH
For Journeys of 50 Miles or more
Between any Stations on the

B. B. & C. I. Ry.

Dahanu Road, Gholvad, Daman Road
NAVSARI SURAT BROACH

BARODA AHMEDABAD
KATHIAWAR
MOUNT ABU.

29188

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns

FOR SALE,

GIN STORES.

1 Engine by Forrester and Co., Liverpool, 75 H.P.
1 Fire Engine (Steam) by Merry Weather and Sons.
1 Boiler by Stewart and Co., Glasgow.
1 Boiler.
60 Gins of four bearings by Platt complete.
11 Gins of five bearings by Platt frames only.
5 Gins American.
1 Gin by the Brown Cotton Gin Co. New London.
10 Gins of four bearings by A. D. Wadia.
1 Saw Bench by Thomas Robinson and Co., England.

Apply to the GIN & PRESS MANAGER. MORVI STATE.

29202

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE

ON and from 1st September, 1927, and until further notice owing to remodelling of Victoria Terminus, Bombay, all suburban Kalyan trains, mentioned below, will be received at and despatched from the new platforms Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 13 on the East side of the station.

DOWN TRAINS.
81, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59. 61. 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77 & 79.

UP TRAINS.
74, 82, 76, 78, 80, 46, 48, 50, 52. 54 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70 & 72.

These trains will runs on the through lines between Victoria Terminus and Byculla and WILL NOT STOP AT SANDHURST ROAD STATION.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY.
Ag: Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1927.
29186

NOTICE.

ON and from 1st September, 1927, all main line and Kalyan Local Trains will arrive at and depart from the New Platforms Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, at the east side of Victoria Terminus.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag: Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 29th August, 1927.
29209

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & CO

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF (COUNTRY DAMAGED) UGANDA COTTON.
Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on FRIDAY, the 2nd proximo sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Godown No. E85, Sewri Cotton Depot, on account of the concerned:—
6 Full pressed bales Uganda Cotton A. R. quality (country damaged).
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.
BENNETT & CO.

Half Price Sale

VAISHNAVITE REFORMERS OF INDIA
BY PROF. T. RAJAGOPALA CHARIAR

CONTENTS—Nathamuni; Pundarikaksha Yamunacharya; Sri Ramanujacharya Sri Vedanta Desika Manavala Maha Muni and Chaitanya.
Price Re. 1 (One)

TEN TAMIL SAINTS
By Mr. M. S. Poornalingam Pillai, B.A.

CONTENTS:—Saint Jnana Sambandar; The Impaler of the Jains, Saint Manickavachakar; The Hammer of the Buddhists. Saint Appar; an ideal Servant of God. Saint; Sundarar; God's Bondsman, Saint Kannappa; The Nimrod Bhakta. Saint Karaikal Ammai The Demon Poetess. Saint Tiruvalluvar; A Great Moralist. Saint Meykanda; The Great Saiva Sidhanti; Saint Thayumanavar; A popular Poet-Philosopher; Saint Pattinaththar.
Price As. 12.

SRI MADHWACHARYA
Sketch of his life and Times By Mr. C.N. Krishnaswami Aiyar, M.A., The Philosophy of Madhwacharya. A clear and concise exposition. By Mr. S. Subba Rao, M. A.
Price As. 12.

INDIA'S UNTOUCHABLE SAINTS
By Mr. K. V. RAMASWAMI, B.A., B.L.,

In this book are presented the lives of four notable saints that have sprung from what are called the "untouchable" classes of India. These saints appeared in different parts of the country: Nanda, in South India, Ravi Das in Oudh, Chokamela in Maharashtra, and Hari Das Thakur in Bengal.
Price As. 6.

AGGRESSIVE HINDUISM
BY SISTER NIVEDITA

IN this little book Sister Nivedita urges that the "History of India should be humanized, emotionalized made the trumpet voice and evangel of the races that inhabit India."
Price As. Four.
The above five books are given away at half the prices mentioned.
G. A. NATESAN & CO.
Publishers, George Town, Madras.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST PERFORMANCE! LAST!!
Under the kind patronage of H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR OF BARODA
GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI
will stage on
TO:DAY AT 3 P. M.
(On account of Ganpati Holiday)
SWAYAMWAR
AT THE **ELPHINSTONE THEATRE** GRANT ROAD.
RATES AS USUAL. Book your seats immediately.

YOU'LL HAVE TO GET IN EARLY IF YOU DON'T WANT TO MISS—
Harold Lloyd
IN
"THE FRESHMAN"
Opening for the Third Week after a nightly smashing record attendance
"THE FRESHMAN"
THE EVENT OF THE YEAR
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
Time: 6-15, 8-15, and 10 P.M.
NOTE
POPULAR PRICES
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
Hurry! Hurry!

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.
IMPERIAL CINEMA
Lamington Road
PRESENTS
TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK
KOHINOOR FILM COMPANY'S
GRAND SOCIAL PICTURE
'WHY SONS GO ASTRAY'
This is a picture filled with surprise thrill, love interest and several other scenes which will make you think, and will engrave its story on your heart. Audience of every character will enjoy this picture.
Be sure to see it, or, you will repent.
FEATURING
Kumari SHUSHILA (Miss Hilde) and Mr. Khalil at the risk of life
Daily Three Shows: 5-30, 8 & 1 -30 p m.
Extra Show Sat. Sun. and Bank Holiday 3 p.m.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD
At 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Sat. & Sun. Extra at 3-30.
TO-NIGHT — — THIS WEEK
RICHARD TALMADGE
In the film version of
"IN FAST COMPANY"
Its a drama of the Collegians full of laughs and Boxing thrills!
Also 2 parts Fox Comedy.
NEXT WEEK
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
Comic Programme.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents
THIS WEEK
Saurashtra Films Co.'s Picture
THE ARTIST LOVER
A COMIC DRAMA

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES.
Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst & Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

SECOND EDITION
JUST PUBLISHED
SIXTY YEARS OF INDIAN FINANCE
BY
Prof. K. T. SHAH
Professor of Economics, University of Bombay
New Edition brought up-to-date, thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged.
Price Rs. 10.
Published by
D. B. TARAPOREWALA SONS & Co.
KITAB MAHAL
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

MORE THAN 90,000 CLIENTS HAVE HAD OUR WONDERFUL FORETELLING.
Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1. Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-8 Postage Extra. State time and date of birth or of writing the letter.
Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar) Una, writes on 26-10-1926:—"I have tried many Astrologers both native and Europeans but I have found your work as the best of all."
KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagram City.
R381

Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
136-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

TO-DAY, TO-MORROW & DAY AFTER
Sharda's Well-known Production

PASSION!

BEAUTIFUL LOVE-ROMANCE
ALSO
STAGE DANCES
BY
Miss BADIA AND Miss AZIZA
with
CHARMING MUSIC AND SWEET SONG.

WHY WORRY? Coming Next Saturday
the 3rd Sept. 1927.
SHARDA'S NEW MARVELLOUS PICTURE

"Masked Terror"

Mystery—Thunders—Action of high speeds.
DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT AT
Krishna Cinema
DUBASH THEATRE CAMABAG.

TO-MORROW At 2 P.M.
A DAY FOR
WOMEN
SPECIAL SHOW FOR LADIES ONLY.
Krishna's Highly appreciated Picture.
"FLOOD HAVOC IN GUJARAT"
Nine Parts
All Women are Cordially invited!

THE WEATHER.

RAINS EXTEND NORTH-WESTWARDS.

SIMLA, August 30.

A shallow depression has appeared over the West Punjab and the rainfall has extended north-westwards along the Western Himalayas.

Widespread rain has fallen over most of the country and the weather continues disturbed along the Gangetic plain.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Kumaon Hills, Central India, Central Provinces, and Konkan and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, United Provinces, the East Punjab, East and North Punjab Hills, Rajputana East, Hyderabad North, Coorg and Malabar.

A few falls have occurred in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces West, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, Madras South-East and Madras Coast North.

Chief amounts are:—Amherst, Bassein and Kyaukpyu one, Akyab two; Bhamo three; Silchar one; Jalpaiguri two; Darjeeling one; Sambalpur three; Cawnpore one; Agra and Indore two; Jubbulpore one; Jagdalpur two; Ambala one; Sialkot one and a half; Rawalpindi three quarters; Ajmer one; Kotah two; Mount Abu three; and Karwar, Parbhani and Mereara a half.

Forecast:—An extension in the extreme north and in the Punjab.—A. P.

BOMBAY LOCAL RAINFALL.

Bombay, Aug. 30.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 30th August, Colaba Point 0-10; Fort 0-10; J. J. Hospital 0-23.

Total since 1st June to 30th August Colaba Point 55.67; Fort 70.03; J. J. Hospital 54.95.

Total for the corresponding period of 1925, rainfall at Colaba Point 43.91; Fort, 49.67; J. J. Hospital 47.05.

Total for the corresponding period of 1925, rainfall at Colaba Point 43.91; Fort, 87.30; J. J. Hospital 70.71.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 30th August 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.85" of rain and Ambala 1.20". Skies are heavily clouded over the extreme north of the province and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is locally more humid than usual. Maximum temperature was above normal in the central parts of the area; the minimum was higher than usual at Lahore and lower at Rawalpindi. The thermometer rose yesterday to 106 deg. at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Aggra has had 2.20" of rain. Jhansi 0.12", Cawnpore 0.98" and Allahabad 0.15". Skies are heavily clouded and vapour in air is locally in excess. Temperature was below normal in the north of the area.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer reports 1.03" of rain, Kotah 1.76" and Mount Abu 2.68". Skies are clear over upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is locally more humid than usual in Rajputana. Temperature was below normal at Kotah and almost as usual at other stations. Jacobabad recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 106 deg.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhavnagar-Para has had 1.83" of rain, Surat 0.27", Deesa 0.34", Neemuch 0.37" and Indore 1.80". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Temperature was almost as usual except as Indore where the maximum alon ewas below normal. Humidity is in excess in Berar. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Akola and lower in the central parts of the area; the minimum was nearly normal everywhere.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports .95" of rain, Saugor 0.16", Hoshangabad 0.50", Akola 0.28", Nagpur 0.34" and Chanda 0.14". Skies are heavily clouded.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.10' of rain, Ratnagiri 0.27", Marmagao 0.35" and Karwar 0.57". Skies are in general lightly to moderate y clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was normal in the division. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 84.5 deg. and the lowest 78 deg. 0.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.12" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Aurangabad and lower at Nizan abad; elsewhere temperature did not differ much from the normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been active in northern India and on the west coast, and generally weak in the interior of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in the United Provinces, east Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India West, the Central Provinces and the Konkan, and local in the Punjab and Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in Kathiawar and the Bombay Deccan. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 0.36' at Mangalore and 0.34" at Calicut.

Forecast.—An extension of rainfall is probable in the Punjab.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 30th August, 1927:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.790 inches (0.19 above normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.720 inches (.019 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .003.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.5 degrees (normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.0 degrees (0.9 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 82 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 88 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.S.W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 232 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours, 31 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 7.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.10 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 6.30 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 55.74 inches.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, August 30.

Ready as well as forward prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels. The market has ruled quiet but steady.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 15|2 per Cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 10 per F.B.H.

Shipment August Sh. 14|10 per F.B.H.

Shipment September Sh. 15|1 per F.B.H.

Shipment Octo.-Nov.-Dec. Sh. 15|4 1|2 per F. B.H.

Jamnagar C.I.F. September Sh. 15|3 per cwt. F.B.H.

Oct.-Nov.-Dec Sh. 15|7 per cwt. F.B.H.

Jan.-Feb.-March Sh. 15|10 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Jan.-Feb.-March Sh. 15|8 per F.B.H.

B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 15|4 per cwt.

Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 14|14 per cwt.

Tone:—Quiet but steady.

The market will remain entirely closed on Wednesday and Thursday both days being the Samsari holdays of Jains.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN, LTD.

August 31th

RECEIPTS.

	Week ending 20th Aug. 1927. Bales.	1926. Bales.
Calcutta	1529	1148.
Bombay x	11316	15314
Karachi	1977	532
Madras	4250	3955
Rangoon	(a)	..
Tuticorin	3360	1338
	22432	22107

EXPORTS.

	Week ending 20th Aug. 1927 Bales.	1926. Bales.
Calcutta	6	874
Bombay	6597	15947
Karachi	4315	23598
Madras	1501	207
Rangoon	560	..
Tuticorin	6720	566
	19729	41192

RECEIPTS.

	1st Sept. to 20th Aug. 1926-27	1925-26
Calcutta	109674	77051
Bombay x	31319-5	3308158
Karachi	758296	1169602
Madras	162203	157310
Rangoon	28451	(a) 28752
Tuticorin	59956	83562
	4250565	4824435

EXPORTS.

	1st Sept. to 20th Aug. 1926-27	1925-26.
Calcutta	37296	39458
Bombay x	1955410	2419129
Karachi	671854	1047218
Madras	50643	93905
Rangoon	64490	84931
Tuticorin	41333	118025
	2821029	3802666

(a) to 13th Aug. * Includes Coastal Ports and reshipments of foreign cotton.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY FROM KARACHI.

	Week ending 29th 1927.	August 1926
	526	1038
	1st Sept. to 29th 1926-27.	August 1925-26
	47239	114948

EXPORTS FROM KARACHI.

	Week ending 16 th Aug. 1927.	1926.
United Kingdom	..	..
Continent	..	3048
China	..	2603
Japan	..	4048
Bombay (a)	45	189
U. S. A. ..	..	..
	* 45	9888

	1st Sept. to 16th Aug. *1926-27	1925-26.
United Kingdom ..	42252	65995
Continent	360288	427761
China	64514	131468
Japan	186230	410563
Bombay (a) ..	47556	118482
U. S. A.	9101	9750
	709931	1159019

* Adjusted
(a) Includes cotton for transhipment.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

Interest Day to Day Loans	3-1 8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' market Loans	3-1 2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months	4-5 16 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	4-15 32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4-3 4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5-1 4 p.c.

BOMBAY COTTON BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN LTD

Bombay, August 30.

	1926-27 Bales.	1925-26 Bales.	Difference Bales.
RECEIPTS. 26th to 29th Aug.	5573	1346	-12863
RECEIPTS. 1st. Sept. to 29th Aug.	3158188	3333758	—175570
SHIPMENTS. 26th to 29th Aug. ..			
United Kingdom	..	..	..
Continent ..	3824	930	+ 2894
China, Japan & Coast Ports ..	..	234	— 234
Total.	3824	1164	+ 2660
SHIPMENTS. 1st Sept. to 29th Aug. ..			
United Kingdom	27750	49248	—21498
Continent ..	387486	497059	—109573
China ..	207502	384869	—177367
Japan .	1332270	1476727	—144457
Coast Ports ..	26412	24558	+1854
U.S.A. ..	726	1450	—724
Total.	1982146	2433911	—451765
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR. Europe ..	4523	5997	— 1474
China, Japan & Coast Ports..	17648	12840	+4808

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.

	Week ending 19th Aug. 1927.	1926.
Madras	9015	10898
Bombay	630	2239
Sind	67	279
Bengal	660	111
U. P.	579	..
Punjab	..	102
C. P.	..	..
Berar	..	..
N. W. F. Provinces (B) ..	..	..
Ajmer/Merwara	38	8
Burma (A)	123	..
Jodhpur State (B) ..	..	..
Alipura State	..	..
Rajpipla State ..	..	..
Jaipur State ..	223	370
Baroda State ..	..	..
Nabha State	..	..
Cambay State ..	..	..
Alwar State (c) ..	..	..
Holkar State ..	347	..
Katosan State ..	..	..
Total	11652	14007

	1st Sept. to 19th Aug. 1926-27	1925-26
Madras	361898*	446687
Bombay	744710	853339
Sind	129924	209913
Bengal	49163	48017
U. P.	179171	193239
Punjab	623079	1077326
C. P.	343301	371743
Berar	746714	600840
N. W. F. Provinces (B) ..	935	2177
Ajmer Merwar	38199	63293
Burma (A)	44746	88258
Jodhpur State	5690	..
Alipura State	1827	..
Rajapipla state	16856	18200
Jaipur State	12682	16804
Baroda State	97291	..
Nabha State	20396	..
Cambay State ..	1953	..
Awar State (c) ..	4190	2473
Holkar State ..	2972	..
Katosan State	218	..
Total	3425935	3992102

*Adjusted (a) to 5th Aug. (b) to 12th Aug., c to 29 July.

LONDON METALS.

London, Aug. 29.

	£
Copper English best Selected	60-3 8
Copper Braziers	70-1 2
Yellow Metal	63
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	24-1 4
Corrugated Sheets. 24 gauge	14
Tin English Ingots	287

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL WORKMEN'S UNION.

A mass meeting of all the Municipal workers of Bombay was held, as already announced, in the compound of the Bombay Improvement Trust Chawls at Foras Road on Friday last under the Presidentship of Mr. Jhabvala.

Mr. Jhabvala explained to the men how beneficial it was to the labourers to be united in a body to oppose the employers in their exacting work from them, and also for their social elevation. He wanted none of them to remain outside lest it might lessen the strength of the Union in that proportion. But he expressed that in due course of time all the men would come in the Union and help it on its way to achieve the object in view.

After some more speeches resolutions confirming full faith in the Union and a will to abide by the decisions of it, protesting against the 'foot-ball' policy adopted by the Municipal Commissioner the Corporation and the Standing Committee in dealing with the cases sent to them by the Union and thus to irritate the feelings of the people requesting the Municipal Commissioner to officially recognise the Union, empowering the Managing Committee to fix a day for a social gathering of all the municipal workers and protesting against the circular No. 5534 of the Municipal Commissioner threatening the people with dismissal in case they did not clear their decrees of debt within three months etc were passed and the meeting terminated late at night.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 29.

Silver:—Market quiet steady.

Spot	25-1 4
Forward	25-1 4

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 29.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. .. £4 4|11-1|2

A Pilibhit correspondent wires,—

Babu Bahadur Singh Rai Bahadur a member of the local board and an honorary magistrate and a Hindu leader was shot dead on the evening of the 27th. in the bazar by a ruffian. His dead body was taken in a procession to the cremation ground and all Hindu shops were closed. The culprit has not yet been arrested.—A. P.

(Continued from colum 6.)

cotton, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Hongkong: 1 cwt. provision, E. S Abdull Gani; 25 cwt. Persian gall nuts, Perin Bros.

S.S. Nyanza for Kobe: 1,000 bales Indian cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha; 1,000 bales Indian cotton raw, Ozu Burin Co. Ltd.; 90 bales Indian cotton raw, Jetha Devji and Co.; 500 bales Indian cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 614 bales Indian cotton raw, N. Fatealy and Co.

For Hongkong: 66 cwt. Persian gallnuts, J. S. Shawshowa.

S.S. Tampa for New York: 16,000 cwt. castor seed, Volkart Bros.

S.S. Elysia for Liverpool: 31 cwt. iron scraps, Mather and Platt Ltd.; 500 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, Moosabhoy and Co.; 50 bales cotton waste, M. Chandulal and Co.; 16 bales wool raw, Gillanders Arbuthnot and Co.; 21 bales wool raw, 64 bales wool raw, D. Koondanmal; 22 bundles coir matting and 105 bundles empty cylinders, Brunner Mond and Co.; 100 cwt. dry ginger. M. Bhoota and Co.

For Glasgow: 360 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, Moosabhoy and Co.; 11 pieces Maivang timber, McKenzie Ltd.

S.S. Drachenfels for Hamburg: 2,000 cwt. linseed, Volkart Bros.; 120 cwt. cardamoms, M. Bhuta and Co.; 1,000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, Haridas Sons; 157 cwt. gum kadaya, P. Cooverji and Co.; 110 bales Indian cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 1,800 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, J. Parmanand and Co.; 220 bundles Indian raw cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha; 110 bundles Indian raw cotton, Lakhamsee Ladha and Co.; 9 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton Trading.

For Antwerp: 900 cwts. crusheed bones, S. Bannister and Co.; 55 bales Indian cotton raw, Hirji Nensey and Co.: 30 bales Bombay dressed hemp, K. H. Lukmanji.

For Copenhagen: 2 casks wet casings, Union Casing Supplying Co.

For Rotterdam: 4,000 cwts. linseed oil cakes, S. Bannister and Co.

SHIPPING

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

S.S. Arabia, Capt. Ferrara for Java.

S.S. Cracovia, Capt. Quarantitto for Trieste.

S.S. Gamaria, Capt. Wardon for Karachi.

S.S. Barjora, Capt. Partridge, for Busreh.

S.S. Karapara, Capt. Miller for Durban.

LOADING.

Bombay, Aug. 30.

Steamer Konderkerk for Hamburg.

Steamer British Sovereign for Abadan.

Steamer British Fern for Abadan.

S.S. Arabia: The M. Italiana steamer Arabia, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Java, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Gamaria: The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Gamaria, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Barjora: The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Barjora, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

AUSTRIAN MAIL REPORT.

The Lloyd Triestino Company's Cracovia, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Trieste, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

The B. I. S. N. Company's mail steamer Karapara, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 30.

S.S. Risaldar, from Calcutta, Agents: Turner Morrison and Co.:—

41 bags betelnuts; 19 bundles drugs; 20 cases medicine; 1 baie pachapata; 435 empty drums; 2 cases and 2 bags strappers; 150 drums s. spindle oil; 17 drums, 75 barrels and 25 kegs soda ash; 63 drums lubricating oil; 15 bundle old gunnys; 6 drums, 24 barrels and 88 kegs black paint; 100 cases beer; 2 cases bungs; 26 drums black enamel; 2 drums turpentine substitute; 3 boxes varnish; 29 kegs white lead paint; 40 kegs white zinc; 9 drums and 24 kegs, red paint; 32 kegs green paint; 30 kegs red lead dry; 36 drums chocolates paint; 19 drums composition; 2 drums funnel col. paint; 4 crates white enamel paint; 1 box black lead dry; 1 keg distemper; 1 drum crude tar acid; 22 drums grey paint; 5 bales piece-goods; 1 case rope 123 coils yellow rope; 45 packages jute gas ketting; 2 packages boat lacing; 2 packages skin white marline; 31 coils spun yarn; 200 bales cotton raw 42 bundles cotton waste; 12 drums aniline dye; 270 empty gas cylinders.

From Tuticorin: 25 bags tea; 200 bales cotton; 25 bales senna leaves.

From Cochin: 18 cases tea.

From Calicut: 51 jottas coir yarn; 2 cases cotton goods; 10 half chests tea.

From Tellicherry: 2 half chests tea; 10 bags coffee.

From New York via Calcutta: 1 package books; 1 package scientific instrument; 1 package wheel; 1 bag starch.

From U. Kingdom via Tuticorin: 1 case machinery; 1 crate earthenware.

S.S. Sarada, from Moulmein, Agents: M M. and Co.:—

From Moulmein: 7,085 bags rice; 1 case wireless amplifier; 1,634 pieces teak squares; 3.132 pieces teak posts and planks; 304 bundles coir rope; 16 half chests and 13 quarter chests tea; 125 bags oil cakes; 150 bundles bamboo mats; 15 bundles packing mats; 5246 bundles teak scantlings; 49.170 pieces teak scantlings; 1,946 pieces teak planks; 839 bundles coir yarn; 14 bags cachoor; 117 kollees hooks skells.

From Calicut: 41 half-chests tea; 6 bundles piece-goods; 499 bags cocoanuts; 75 jottas coir yarn.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 30.

S.S. Rangoon Maru for Kobe: 1,000 bales Indian cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha; 500 bales Indian cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 500 bales Indian cotton raw, Ozu Burin Co. Ltd.; 500 bales Indian raw

(Continued in colum 5.)

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS: N. Y.:—Further speculative and trade buying. Futures 69 to 73 points higher.

LOCAL:—Profit taking—Closed steady.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:

N.Y. October: Highest 23.40 (1-48 p.m.) lowest 22.15 (10-45 a.m.)

Market affected favourably by speculative buying and trade buying. Market very nervous.

Liverpool 9-15 a.m.: Light rains Eastern belt. Slightly warmer.

Liverpool 9-15 p.m.: Long liquidation new buyers. Light rains in Arkansas.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable:

Professional operators and outside interests still bullish.

Messrs. Vurdhman and Co. have received the following cables to-day:

"Weather unfavourable weevil continues position looks serious may react temporarily believe higher eventually."

"After such advance reactions to be expected but according our lights August deterioration has been most deplorable expect very sharp reaction. Govt. estimate issued September 8th, leading much higher prices."

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co., have received the folowing cable from their Dallas (Texas) friends under yesterday's date:

"Alarming reports continued all sections Texas. Oklahama situation serious; yield per acre likely low, eager demand all offerings."

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:

"Cotton acts more two sided; may go higher but large long interest and early movement may bring about reaction."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following cable from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. under following dates:—

28-8-27: "Renewed speculative buying stimulated by reports of continued crop deterioration. Trade demand increasing. South reluctant seller."

29-8-27: "Government weevil report tomorrow. Looks likely to go higher."

Messrs. Drennan and Co., Bombay have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co,. dated 29-7-27:—

"Market active, prices irregular. We expect an active market with wide fluctuations, but feel bullish on the whole."

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Aug. 30.

Yesterday a further rise of 69 to 73 points was recorded in the New York futures. Market opened quiet and declined to 22.15 for October option. At this level there was heavy buying by both speculators and trade. Prices improved 125 points when some realising caused a set-back of about 38 points towards the close.

Crop reports continue unfavourable and the belief is gaining groud that during present month, deterioration has been most deplorable. It is evident that the next Bureau will show serious reduction in its estimate of the crop. Under such conditions higher prices are looked for eventually but some naturral reaction can be possible to shake off weak holders. Coton is passing into strong hands and should present unfavourable weather continue, we look for materially higher prices.

The Liverpool cotton market opened 15 to 16 points higher yesterday but declined on long liquidation. At the decline there was some speculative support and prices recovered and closed 12 to 16 points higher. Spot Cotton prices improved 19 ponts to 11.79d. and sales of ready were reported 8000 bales.

BOMBAY LOCAL RAINFALL.

Bombay, August 30.

Following a further rise of 70 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 466 and fluctuated both ways on long liquidation and some covering. The range was Rs. 7 and the market closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach A.|M. 466, 469, 462, 463|8.
Oomra D.|J. 429, 432, 426, 427.
Bengal D.|J. 385, 388, 383, 383.

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 25 points higher. The market opened at Rs. 463 for A.|M.-Broach and improved as under on scattered buying by local operators:—

Broach A.|M. 463, 466, 463, 463.
Oomra D.|J. 427, 428, 427, 428.
Bengal D.|J. 483, 483, 483, 488.

Owing to holidays the local market will remain closed on Wednesday and Thursday.

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Aug. 30.

Bengal	383	D.J.		
Broach	464	A.M.		
Umra	428	D.J.		
Broach	428	424	418	413
S. D.	435	431	425	419
P.A.	432	425	418	412
K.V.	420	417	412	407
Dholera	416	413	408	403
Kulajin	421	417	412	407
Cutch	430	426	422	417
Surat	481	477	473	...
Rajpipla	476	472	468	...
Navsari	491	437	483	...
Southern Western	...	415	411	407

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay Aug. 30.

100	Toymankwa, Limbdi	408|410
100	Japan T. and Co., Berar	425
200	Japan T. and Co., Mathia	404|405
100	Japan T. and Co., Ujjain	417
100	Japan T. and Co., Sadli	400
100	Cohinoor Mill, Wadhwan	425
200	Ozoburin and Co., Ar vi	433
100	Ozoburin and Co., C. P. I.	440
100	Jetha Devji, Nanded	423
100	H. Nenshi, Berar	430
100	Currimbhai, Bengal	380
100	Currimbhai, Sawjin	435
100	Currimbhai, Sangli	452
100	Sharaf Cooper and Co., Sindh-American	410

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 29.

	£
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	20-1|4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	115
P. & O. Banking Corporation	9-3|4
National Bank	50-1|4
Eastern Bank	6-1|4
Funding Loan 4 per cent	86-3|4
Conversion Loan	75-1|8
Funding Loan 5-1|2 per cent	101-3|4
Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent	101-3|4
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent	56
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	60-1|4
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent. SSterling Loan	70-1 4
Consols	54-3|4
War Loan 5 per cent.	101-7|8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	93-1|8

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 29.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.42-3|8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.13-1 2
T.T. Brussels on London	34.91
T.T. Madrid on London	28.90
T.T. Milan on London	89.77
T.T. Berne on London	25.21
T.T. Paris on London	124.02
T.T. London on Prague	164 00

COTTON CROP ESTIMATE

Bombay, Aug. 30.

Messrs. Harriss, Irby and Vose wire to Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee as under:—

"After all, such advance reactions are to be expected. But according to our lights, the August deterioration has been most deplorable; we expect very sharp reduction. The Government estimate is to be issued on September 8th. Leading much higher prices."

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 30.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 29th instant:—

	Cwts.
Wheat	11,109
Linseed	1,329
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds	42
Gingellyseeds	345
Poppyseed	121
Groundnuts	1,968
Castorseed	2,631
Rice	4,989
Myrabollams	895
Cottonseed	17,327
Gram	1,401
Joowar	1,598
Barley	60
Bajree	3,428
	Tons.
Coal	2,614

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Special for "The Chronicle."
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

Muktsar (Punjab), Aug. 28.

FORWARD RATES.

Wheat, Asuj, Rs. 4-10-9 per maund.
Wheat, Bhadon, Rs. 4-7-6 per maund.
Gram, Asuj, Rs. 4-6-9 per maund.
Barley, Asuj, Rs. 3-5 per maund.

READY.

Wheat, Rs. 4-7 to Rs. 4-14; Gram, Rs. 3-14 to Rs. 4-1-0; Barley, Rs. 3-2 to Rs. 3-3-6; Rapeseeds, Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 7-12; Rapeseed Oil, Rs. 20-4; Cotton seeds, Rs. 3-4.

MARKET ARRIVAL.

Wheat 2,000 mds., Gram 500 mds.; Barley 200 mds.

Market Condition.—Steady.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 30.

Castorseeds, Delivery September, Opening Rs. 50-13, Lowest Rs. 50-2, Closing Rs. 50-6; Clearing Rs. 50-6.

Castorseeds May Delivery, Opening Rs. 47-12, Lowest Rs. 47-5, Closing Rs. 47-13, Clearing Rs. 47-13.

Cottonseeds, Delivery January, Opening Rs. 4-9-6, Closing Rs. 4-9-6, Clearing Rs. 4-9-6.

Groundnut Seeds, Delivery February, Opening Rs. 55-1, Closing Rs. 55-8; Clearing Rs. 55-8.

The Bazaar is closed on 31st on account of Samvatvari Holiday.

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, August 30.

The silver market opened steady but declined on absence of enquiry and scattered selling. The closing prices were as under per Bullion Brokers' Association.

Double Option Premiums.—
Bhadarwa 0-14-0.
Asho 1-6-0.
Ready 57-13-6.
Bhadarwa 57|8, 57|13, 57|8, 57|13.
Asho 57|7, 57|12|6, 57|7, 57|12|6.
Shanghai Exchange 2.6 1|16.

GOLD.

Bombay, August 30.

Ready Bar 21|8|6.
Bhadarwa 21|8|3.
Asho 21|8|3.
4 oz. Bar Central Bank 21|11|0.
2 oz. Bar Central Bank 21|12|9.
Chartered Bank Bar 21|11|6.
National Bank Bar 21|11|0.
Sovereigns 13|8|6.

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Aug. 30.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 27|32.
Bank's selling D D 1|5 7|8.
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 1|6 5|32.
Bank's buying T T 1-5 29|32.
Bank's buying D D 1|5 15|16.
Tone of Exchange —Steady market.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 130 1-2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P. 1/2
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 134.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 169.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 276 1/2.

London—Gold per oz. Ready 84-11 1/2.
London—Silver per oz. Ready 25.4.
London—Silver per oz. Forward 25.4.
Tone of Silver.—Quiet and steady, India and China bought, Continent sold, undertone steadier but buyers not pressing.
American Cross Rate dol. 4.86 7/32.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.81.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 30.

3 Months 4 5|16 per cent.
6 Months 4 15|32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money Call 2 3|4 per cent.
1 month 2 per cent.
3 months 2 1|2 per cent.
6 Months 3 1 2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per

MILL STORES.

(MESSRS. MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO., BOMBAY.)

Bombay, Aug. 30.

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Ton. Rs. a. p.
China clay, best quality	95 0 0
China clay, bazar quality	85 0 0
	Per Cwt.
Farina, supru (Dutch)	15 6 0
Farina superior (Dutch)	15 4 0
Epsom Salt	3 12 0
Sago Flour, 1st quality	11 8 0
Sago Flour, market quality	11 4 0
Maize Starch, continental	15 0 0
Dextrine (Photato) White	16 4 0
Zinc Chloride English	17 0 0
Zinc Chloride German	15 14 0
Magnesium Chloride German	4 4 0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white	35 8 0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality	33 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	30 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, concentrated	45 0 0
Turkek Red Oil, 50 per cent. Guaranteed	23 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent. Market quality	20 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Small Pkg.	10 8 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg.	9 0 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Small	9 12 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large	8 8 0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Small Pkg.	9 6 0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Large Pkg.	8 14 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	9 2 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	8 12 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	8 4 0
Bichromate of Potash Small Pkg.	31 0 0
Soda Ash	6 12 0
Aniline Salt Electro	0 7 8
Antimony Salt	0 6 0
Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F.	0 10 3
Hydro sulphide, English	0 9 0

The above price of Bleaching Powder are nominal.

The price of Maize Starch is very high owing to its very little in market at present.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Aug. 29.

Para Rubber Oct|Nov. value 1 3-1|2

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Aug. 29.

Demand Bils 485.81

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 29.

October	23.02 plus .69
December	23.34 plus .72
January	23.33 plus .70
March	23.45 plus .70
May	23.54 plus .73
Middling Spot	23.25 plus .65

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 29.

October	23.00 pus .79
January	23.32 plus .77
Middling Spot	22.75 plus .75

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 29.

NEW YORK 10-30 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

October	22.23
January	22.53
March	22.67
NEW YORK NOON CALL:	
October	22.84
January	23.09
March	23.23
NEW ORLEANS 9 A.M.:	
October	22.14
January	22.47
March	22.56

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Aug. 29.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	39,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	3,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 29.

August	11.53 plus .14
September	11.50 plus .11
October	11.59 plus .12
November	11.64 plus .14
December	11.71 plus .14
January	11.75 plus .15
February	11.75 plus .15
March	11.78 plus .16
April	11.77 plus .16
May	11.81 plus .16
June	11.73 plus .16
July	11.70 plus .16
August	11.63 plus .16
Middling Spot	11.79 plus .19

SALES.

Liverpool, Aug. 29.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 29.

Scinde Good	9.20 plus .10
,, Fully Good	9.40 plus .10
,, Fine	9.60 plus .10
Bengal Good	9.20 plus .10
,, Fully Good	9.40 plus .10
,, Fine	9.60 plus .10
Oomra Good	9.65 plus .10
,, Fully Good	9.90 plus .10
,, Fine	10.15 plus .10
Broach Good	9.95 plus .10
,, Fully Good	10.25 plus .10
,, Fine	10.55 plus .10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 29.

August	19.48 plus .06
September	19.58 plus .06
October	19.75 plus .06
November	19.90 plus .06
December	19.89 plus .07
January	19.88 plus .08
February	19.86 plus .08
March	19.85 plus .09
April	19.85 plus .09
May	19.82 plus .09
June	19.81 plus .09
July	19.81 plus .09
August	13.81 plus .09
Sakellarids F.G.F. Spot	20.20 plus .10

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 29.

Coottonseed, Bombay:—
Aug|Sept. shipment sellers £9|0|0.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Aug|Sept. shipment sellers £18 5|0.
Rapeseed Toria ton:—
Aug|Sept. shipment sellers £19|5|0.

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 29.

Linseed, Calcutta on:—
Aug|Sept shipment sellerrs £17|15 0.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton:—
Oct|Nov. shipment Hull sellers £16|5|0.
Linseed, Bombay ton:—
Aug|Sept. shipment sellers £18 10|0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Aug. 29.

Linseed Oil naked London, ewt:—
Sept|Dec. delivery sellers 31|3.
Jan|Apl. delivery paid and buyers 32.

COFFEE.

New York, Aug. 29.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot: 13-7|16.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 29.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25, C and F Calcutta:
Aug Sept per ewt 15|1-1|2.
Oct|Dec. per ewt 15|3.
Jan|Mar. per ewt. 15|6.
C and F Bombay:
Oct|Dec. per ewt. 15|4-3 4.
C and F Karachi:
Oct|Dec. per ewt. 15|5-1|2.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 29.

Barletta Russo per 63 lb:
Aug|Sept. shipment sellers 53 3.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb:
Aug|Sept. shipment sellers 54|3.
Wheat, Australian:
Aug|Sept. shipment sellers 54|3.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi:
Afloat sellers 54|9.

STOCKS AND SHARES

FURTHER RISE IN MILL SHARES.

MILL SHARES:

Bombay, Aug. 30.

Rising prices of raw Cotton, induced heavy covering and speculative buying in Cotton Mill shares. Most favourite scrips B. Dyeing, Fazal, Nagpur,, Century and Swadesh. It is believed that speculative interests are enlarging which induced nervous shorts to cover. At the advance there was some liquidation but prices ruled firm. The technical situation of the market so far appears healthy but we are afraid if the open short interest is covered, the situation will be weak resulting in premature declines. On the whole, it appears at present that prices are likely to go up.

MISCELLANEOUS:

In this section there is improvement in the enquiry. Tata Irons registered improvements. Hydro also ruled firm. Therewas good demand for Shivarajpur shares which are anticipated to improve further in the long run.

SECURITIES:

The Securities market ruled rather dull and prices are steady. The fear of further treasury Bills has put a stop to investment enquiry. On the other hand short sellers are not inclined to increase further risks at present level.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 80.
Baroda (100-50 Pd.) 14 p.c. 87.
Central Co-operative (50) 8 p.c. 68-1|2.
Central (£50, 25) 10 p.c. 27-14.
Eastern (£10-5) 8 p. c. 82-8.
Imperial (00) p. c. 1415.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 353-12
Union (5) 4 annas Rs. 3/14.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 29-6
Central India Mining (10) 25-12
Indian Cement (250) 183-2.
Katni Cement (100) (O) 171-4
Katni Cement (40) (D) 565
Punjab Cement O. (10) 8.
Punjab Cement P. (10) 13.
Shivrajpur (10) 53

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 910
Amritsar Pattis (100) (10-1|2 p.c. 142
Central Provinces (100) 5-1|2 p.c. 102-8
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 102.
Gujerat (100) 5 p.c. 91.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 102.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88-1|2.
Mandra Bhon (100.90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77/8.
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 96.
Pachora Pamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 97-8.
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1|2 p.c. 107-1|2 xd.
Sind Light (100) 12 p.c. 142.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1|2 p.c. 720
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 80.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 81.
Surat Electric (O) 100, 5 p.c. 91.
Andhra Valley (O) (1,000) 805
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 967/8.
Bombay Tramways (O) 50 4-1|2 146-4
Bombay' Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 68-8 XO.
Surat Electric P. 100 (50) 6.1/2 p.c. 90
Tata Hydro Elec. O. (100) 39, 1097-8
Tata Hydro Pref. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1037-8
Tata Power O. (1,000) 557-8-0.
Tata Power, P (1,000) 567-8
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 104.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 315.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 80, 548-12.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17-12 207/8.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 538 /12.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 800.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 667/8.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 570.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 540.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10. 403-12.
Apollo (30) nil, 6, 5.
Berar Mills (200) Rs. 20, 226.
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (500) 342/8.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 25, 93, 1002-8
Central India G. (Nagpur) (100) 15 573-12
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-8 485
Central (100) 20, 447-8
Crescent (100) 222-8
Colaba Mills (100) 143|12
Dawan (250) 80, 720
David (500) 245.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Rs. 111.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 130
Elphinstone (100) nil 17|8.
Fazulbhoy Mills (200) 20, x 972-8
Framji Petit (1,000) 350.
Globe (100) 30.
Gokak Mills (100) 5, 137-8
Indore Malwa (100) 381-4
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 242|8
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 75.
Kasturchand (500) 29-8
Khoinoor (500) nil, 1325
Luxmi Cotton (1,00) 300, 6600
Madhavji Dharmsey (100) nil, 115.
Maneckji Petit (1,000) 1,750.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 500
Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 141-4
Meyer Sassoon (160) 85.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2,200
New Great Bills 323|12.
New City Mills (100) 128-12
Pabarney Mill 230, 270.
Pear Mill 230, 611|4.
Phoenix (100) 10, 405.
Simplex (100) 193|12.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 13-1|2.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1 2 70.
Sholapur (10,000) 200 8,200/ xd.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 30.

3 1-2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75|14.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, due 1931/35 Rs. 94/8.
4 per cent Loan due 1960|70 Rs. 88|10.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100|14.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 103|2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107|10.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 100/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 105
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1951 Rs. 106/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1955 Rs. 107/9.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112|8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86-4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86|4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 111/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103.

Forward rates 19th September settlement 3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 75/12/6 1945/55 Rs. 107|8 4 per cent Loan 1934-37 Rs. 94-2.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

Sir Baruchа Mills (100) 24|8.
Swadesh Mills (100) 16, 584-12.
Swan Mills (100) 157-8
Tata Oil Mills (100) 25
Vishnu Cotton (O) (500) Rs. 90, 2930.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 600.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown (100) nil, 271-4
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 6, 260.
B. Burma T. Corporation 12½ Rs. 103 670
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid up). XP 237-8 246-4
Bothay Steam O. (250) P.C. 215
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6t.pc. 250.
Bombay Uganda (100.80 Pd.) 6 p.c.
British Burmah Petroleum 5-13. 9 5 14.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24-1|2.
Burmah Corporation (10) 9-4
Empire of India Life (500-[illegible] 25-12.
Jost Engineering (50) 35 p.c. 135
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 370.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) Rs. 25-12.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance, (200-100 Pd.) 30 p.c. 1,900.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45 692/8.
Scindia Steam (15) 1, 16-10
Tata 1st Preference 143.
Tata Construction (30) 4, 50.
Tata Iron (2nd) (100) 92-4
Tata Iron (O) (75) 53-4.
Tata Iron. Def. (30) 170.
Telephone Co. (50) 38-8.
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Century Flour Mills (100) 433-12.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS RS. 1,62,85,143

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery)
Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFF.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Rovers Football Cup: First Semi-final, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.
Patidars' meeting in connection with Flood Relief Fund, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 5-30 p.m.
Lecture on "Indian Art in Catholic Churches" by Rev. Fr. Heras, S.J., M.A., Ph.D., Indian Historical Research Institute, St. Xavier's College, at 7 p.m. (S. T.).

THURSDAY, Sept. 1.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Rovers Football Cup: Second Semi-Final, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Sept. 2.

S.S. "Razmak" with the mails p "Malwa" expected at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 3.

The s.s. "Delta" with the English mail sails at 1 p.m. connecting s.s. "Rawalpindi" at Aden.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

B. B. and C. I. Rly. Colaba Terminus.

Trains	Arr.	Dep.
Passenger ..	05 50	21 35
Delhi Express ..	06 20	21 25
Gujerat Mail ..	07 25	20 45
Kathiawar Mail ..	08 35	21 05
Bomay Peshwar Mail ..	11 15	16 30
Passenger ..	14 50	13 20
Express ..	19 35	07 25
Passenger ..	21 40	07 40

G. I. P. Rly. Victoria Terminus.

Trains	Arr.	Dep.
Nagpur Passenger	05 15	23 45
Poona Passenger ..	05 45	14 45
Poona Passenger ..	06 30	22 45
Nagpur Mail ..	07 00	15 00
Madras Mail ..	06 45	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express ..	08 45	21 00
Poona Mail ..	11 30	15 15
N. E. Passenger ..	12 30	07 00
Poona Express ..	12 15	14 15
Calcutta Mail ..	15 15	19 15
Nagpur Express ..	16 00	22 30
S. E. Passenger ..	21 00	24 00
Punjab Mail ..	16 50	12 45
Poona Passenger ..	17 30	00 15
Poona Express ..	19 45	07 45

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Homeward P. and O. mail steamer "Mooltan" with the mails from Bombay of the 20th instant arrived at Port Said at 11 a.m. on the 29th instant and left ther at 2 p.m. the same day.

THE GOAN SEAMEN'S UNION.

The Goan Seamen Union's meeting will be held at the Seamen's Union Hall, to-day, (Wednesday), at 9 a.m. to record their obsolute confidence in Mr. Joseph Baptista and to request him once again to settle their disputes.

DEBATE ON "MONISM."

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (B. T.), when a discussion would be held on "Monism." Snatak Satyavrat will be opener and Srijut Vijay Shankerji opposer.

INDIAN ART IN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Under the auspices of the Indian Historical Research Institute, St. Xavier's College, Rev. Fr. Heras, S.J., M.A., Ph. D., will deliver a lantern lecture on "Indian Art in Catholic Church" in the College Hall, to-day (Wednesday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.).

SAMARTHA MELA OF POONA.

The above mela will give its second performance at the Mahajanwadi Thakurdwar at 10 p.m. The programme will include songs in attractive rages by little boys and girls and a beautiful dialogue—"Whose Maharashtra?" Specially written for the Mela by Mr. B. V. Devaskar of Baroda. Special accommodation is kept for ladies.

COLLEGE ELOCUTION EXAMINATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Zoroastrian Jashan Committee, an Elocution Examination of College Students of all Faculties will be held on Sunday, the 20th November, 1927, on the following subject:—"The Zoroastrian Concept of God." The College students will kindly take note of this announcement.

"SNAKES AND VENOM EXTRACTION."

"Snakes and Extraction" is the subject of a lecture to be given by Khan Bahadur Dr. K. R. Avari of the Bacteriological Laboratory, Parel, at the Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, to-day (Wednesday), at 9-15 p.m. The lecture which will be illustrated—by Cinema films and Lantern Slides—is open to the public.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.

Ramanarayen Beraji, residing in Jadav Building in Khatao Street reports to the police the theft of currency notes and cash valued at Rs.1117 from his safe between the midnight of and 5 a.m. on Tuesday. The complainant kept the money in a safe and its key in a wooden box.

POONA RACES

1ST MEETING: 1ST DAY.

SELECTION BY "SENEX."

THE DEALERS NEW PLATE:—1 1|4 Miles.
RUBDAN 1
SARSAM 2
ORANGE BLOSSOM 3

THE LINCOLN PLATE:—Div. II 6 Furlongs.
SHRI NARAYEN 1
PACK UP 2
PURSER 3

THE ALL-INDIA PRODUCE STAKES: 7 Furlongs.
OUR LADDIE 1
WINFREE 2
PRAYAG 3

THE BALDOYLE PLATE:—6 Furlongs
SANTOCK 1
ROSEATE AIR 2
DAY WORK 3

THE POONA ARAB DERBY:—1 1|2 Mile.
DE SOUZA 1
ROMAN 2
BAIG 3

THE TRIAL PLATE:—1 Mile.
DARIAL II 1
RED HAWK 2
L. S. D. 3

THE CRITERION PLATE:—7 Furlongs
VESINGTON PLANET 1
HOT STUFF 2
BURGOS 3

THE LINCOLN PLATE. Div. I:—6 Furlongs.
LADY JUNIOR 1
JOVIAL WILLIAM 2
LONGLEAT 3

....SELECTIONS BY "MESTRO."....

1ST RACE.
RUBDAN 1
SARSAM 2
SHAHZAMAN 3

2ND RACE.
SHUNNYMOON 1
THAXTED 2
SHRI NARAYAN 3

3RD. RACE
NANGHTY GIRL 1
PRAYAG 2
WINFREE 3

4TH RACE.
SANTOCK 1
FOUR SQUARE 2
ROSEATE AIR 3

5TH. RACE.
DE'SOUZA 1
AMAR 2
SHAMAKARNA 3

6TH RACE.
RED HAWK 1
L. S. D. 2
DARIAL II 3

7TH RACE.
HOTSTUFF 1
HEERA MAHAL 2
POLYCHROME 3

8TH RACE.
KING'S YELLOW 1
POET'S DREAM 2
STUNG AGAIN 3

KALIDAS MANIK MEMORIAL TOURNAMENT.

The Honorary Secretary Kalidas Manik Memorial Shield Tournament, writes from the Benares Hindu University:—

The Kalidas Manik Memorial Shield Tournament will be held from the 15th inst. Entree fee per team is Rs. 10 only. Names of fifteen players of the team and the entree fee should reach the undersigned on the 10th inst.

The ties shall be drawn on the 10th inst The tournament is open to all the recognised schools and colleges and to Railway and Military teams.

Arrangements for the accomodation of out-stations teams will be made if the information is received 4 days before the commencement of the Tournament.

MOTHER'S DAY CELEBRATIONS.

Under the auspices of the Young Daiva dnya Union, the Mother's Day was celebrated with great enthusiasm at the Prarthana Samaj Hall on Sunday last. The audience numbered over three hundred including a large number of ladies. Mrs. Vatsalabai V. Chandavarkar graced the Chair.

Speeches were delivered by various speakers exhorting the younger generation and praising the selfless services rendered by the mother. Presents were distributed to the boys and girls who took part in singing.

A thoughtful advice was given by the President, becoming the noble traditions of her family.

A FRIENDLY TRIO.

S. P. B.

Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya with the "Champion Cow," Jill at the Imperial Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Bangalore.

GANAPATI FESTIVAL.

TODAY'S CELEBRATIONS.

To-day's celebrations of the Ganpati festival are as under:—

(1) By the Young Men's Hindu association, at the premises of the Association, at the premises of the Association when there will be Ganpati pooja, at 10 a.m. and a lecture by Vir Wamanrao Joshi at 6 p.m.
(2) By the residents of Contraction, Buidding Opp. the Prarthanan Samaj. (a) installation of the image gar. 2 p.m.; (c) Mr. Kolhatkar's of Ganpathi 10 a.m. (b) Mantrajaspeech 6-30 p.m. (d) Kaleshastri's Kirtan, 9 p.m.
(3) By the residents of Mohomedi Chawl, Kandewadi. Dr. Sawarker's speech on "Hind Mata's call to Young India", 8 p.m.

ARYAN EDUCATION SOCIETY'S HIGH SCHOOL.

The A. E. S. H. School, Angre's Wadi, will celebrate its Ganesh Festival from to-day Wednesday 4th prox. The programme is varied and includes bhajans, lectures, elocution competitions, magic feats, feats of strength physical culture, boys' singing, drawing competitions, dramatic scenes, recitations and a kirtan by a Bal Haridas.

PROTEST MEETING.

A public meeting will beheld on Wednesday the 31st instant at 9 p.m. in the Ganeshutsav pandal, Piroj Buildings, Matunga tot protest against (a) the article by George Pilcher M. P. inM the "Statesman" of the 12th instant scandalising Indian womanhood (b) Miss Mayo's book "Mother India" (c) article in the "Peshwa" scandalising Shri ShivajiMaharaj. All are requested to attend."

THE GORVAL PIDYOTTAJAK MANDAL.

The Ganesh Festival will be celebrated to-day (Wednesday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Keshav Baug under the presidentship of Sjt. Ramapatiji, by the Gorval Vidyottajak Mandal.

THE KALKADEVI GANESHOTSAN MANDAL.

Place:—Keshav Bau. Opp. Ashoka Building, Princess Street.

To-day 9 a.m. Installation of Shri Ganapati 9 p.m. Lecture by Dr. Savarkar. JARIWALA BUILDING LAMINGTON ROAD.

To-day 9 p.m. Religious discourse by Prof Bhagwat.

10 p.m. Lectures by Messrs. D. M. Deshande and A. B. Kolhatkar.

THE SAMARTH MELA POONA.

The well-known Samarth Mela of Poona has come here and it gave its opening performance in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall last night. An interesting dialogue on Shivaji's life is nicely acted and sweet, patriotic says by girls are a speciality. As the mela gives its proceeds to some public cause, it should be well patronised.

FIRE AT KIKA STREET.

At about 9 p.m. last night, the tank of a kerosine oil lamp burst all of a sudden in a Marwaris' shop, in premises No. 54 at Kika Street. This incident created a panic in the neighbourhood, and the fire was extinguished by pouring of water. There was not much damage, except burning of some clothes etc. The Fire Brigade was called for but before its arrival the fire was extinguished.

GANESHOTSAV IN SURAT.

HINDU MUSLIM CONFERENCE

SURAT, Aug 30.

On the invitation of Mr. J. B. Hartshorne District Magistrate, Hindu and Mahomedan leaders met at a Conference to settle the question of music before mosque for the Ganesh Jayanti procession which comes off on August 31. Some two hundred men of both the communities met and discussed the question for over four hours. The District Magistrate has since passed orders that all loud music of drums and brass pipes should stop except five to seven manjiries from 20 feet on either side of a mosque. No procession should halt before mosques, but in deference to Mahomedan sentiments all music should stop immediately before mosque.—A. P.

SPECIFIC DUTY ON IMPORTED YARN.

PASSED BY SELECT COMMITTEE.

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

The Cotton yarn Bill imposing a specific duty of one and half annas per pound on imported yarn has been passed by the select committee by a small majority. Some members from Bombay were entirely in favour of the bill.—A. P.

MINISTRY TALKS IN BENGAL

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30.

Opinion in political circles is inclined to doubt the practicability of the immediate formation of a ministry in Bengal. Sir Abdur Rahim is understood to have placed before the Governor the names of three members of his party for one Mahomedan Ministership. The real obstacle in the way of the formation of a ministry is the choice of a Hindu Minister with a following in the Council who will be willing to work with Sir Abdur Rahims nominee. The Raja of Nashipur and the Maharajah of Mymensingh are the Hindus who are being mentioned in this connection.—A. P.

THREE VESSELS COLLIDE.

CALCUTTA, August 30.

Three vessels were involved in a collision in the Hooghly river yesterday and one is reported to be sinking. Anothe was able to return to Calcutta with damaged forepeak and hole above water lin on the port side and the third ran aground while attempting to avoid the two vessels.

"The Calcutta," carrying molasses and 65,000 bags of sugar collided near Fultah Point at 1-40 p.m. with steamer "Rabenfels" bound for Hamburg with a cargo o jute.

"The Clan Mackellar" which was following "The Calcutta," trying to escap the collision, ran aground.

The latest reports received by the Agents for "The Calcutta," state that the steamer has not yet been abandoned and this has been attested by Captain O'Winters o "Rabenfels" which returned to the Garden Reach jetties shortly after five in the evening yesterday, with a gaping rent in port bow.—Free Press

EUROPEAN LADY CONVERTED TO HINDUISM.

CALCUTTA, August 30.

Miss Margaret Grubenhall (23) who came to India from Burnswick, was converted to Hinduism yesterday. She has been renamed Indubala Devi and married to Mr. Kironchandra Bagchi, Electrical Engineer.

Indubala Devi has studied the Gita, which, she says, is her favourite book.—Free Press.

STERLING TENDERS FULLY ACCEPTED

TENDERS FOR £ 500,000 NEXT WEEK

BOMBAY, Aug. 30.

On Tuesday the 30th August tenders for £25,000 were received at 1s 5 29/32d. and were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. £500,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 7th September on same conditions as previously announced.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (AUG. 31ST.)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: VIRGO.

If to-day is your birthday, the celestial signs indicate that you have the gift of realising the great value of money which makes the mare, howsoever unruly she be go knowing full well that if you cannot make your household mare go or trot, let alone, gallop, without money in your blooming youth, you cannot do so when your black hair has turned into grey, and subsequently into snowy white, and also when the chicks reared by you in your youth come home to roost at eventide. You, therefore, do not speculate, but keep your money in air-tight jars of Government banks, that is, put it in fixed deposits in Government banks, and never trust any other banks, swadeshi or foreign, which have not been blessed with Government's guiding hand or protection. You believe, so to say, in your special Reserve Bank account. One of your great drawbacks is a little impatience just at the time when a little patience and tact would crown your effort with success, and the "tilak" of success would grace your brow. Just when you are on the point of reaching goal you miss it by impatience, like an over-enthusiastic footballer who overshoots the ball much to the chagrin of his side and the disgust of onlookers. You are fickle-minded, and occasionally draw a long bow. You will be a millionaire and like an average millionaire you will die of acute indigestion at the age of 50, or thereabouts or roundabouts, martyr to plain-living and high thinking (in inverted order of course). There will be several financial upsets in your lifetime, but you know well how to straighten out the tangled skein. Not once or twice in your rough and chequered life's story the path of booty will be the way to your eternal glory. Such are the stars!

MR. ANDREWS IN MADRAS.

RECEPTION BY STUDENTS.

MADRAS, Aug. 30

Mr. C. F. Andrews who arrived in Madras this morning was received at the station by a large crowd of students. Mr. Andrews was garlanded and taken to Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer's residence at Mylapore whose guest he will be in Madras.—Free Press.

NEIL STATUE PRISONER ON HUNGER STRIKE.

WIFE TO FOLLOW HUSBAND'S LEAD

MADRAS, Aug. 30.

Mr. Ganapati Iyer who was arrested last night in connection with the alleged disturbances near the Neil Statue has gone on hunger strike declaring that he will not touch food until the statue is removed. The prisoner was sentenced to three week's imprisonment during the Prince of Wales visit for a similar disturbance and another three weeks in 1924. He will be placed before the Presidency Magistrate in the course of the day.

Mrs. Ganapati Iyer who is now at Madura has telegraphed her intention of following her husband in this satyagraha.—A. P.

ALPINE RAILWAY ACCIDENT

TOURISTS ACCOMPANY COFFINS

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Chamonix—Twelve thousand persons including tourists followed the coffins of victims in the Alpine railway accident to the station after funeral service at hospital. Nine coffins were entrained and remainder interred at the local cemetery. The Minister for Colonies has presented a gold medal to the conductor of the second car.—Reuter.

A FATAL LEAP.

ACCIDENT IN NARKUNDA.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Gibraltar.—Stuart, a first class passenger by the Peninsular and Oriental steamer "Narkunda" jumped overboard last evening. The Fourth Engineer also jumped over board in the attempt to rescue him. Both were drowned. Stuart was proceeding to Fremantle.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL

ROVERS TOURNEY.

CUP-HOLDERS BEATEN BY CHESHIRES.

An exceptionally large crowd had turned out on Tuesday to witness the match between the Cheshires and the Middlesex, and the game fulfilled expectations, the Cheshires beating the Cup-holders after a gruelling game. There was little to choose between the two teams but the Cheshires were particularly fortunate in possessing such a five pair of backs as Price and Vipond who proved to be the deciding factor in the game. The game served to strengthen the opinion that the Cheshires are essentially a match-winning team. They cut out all frills, snatch eagerly at every opportunity, and defend stubbornly.

The Middlesex were decidedly the lighter team but they somewhat made up for this disadvantage by superior speed.

Throughout the game was very even and full-time arrived with a blank score board. It was a ding-dong struggle both teams having a fair share of fortune. The forwards worked well and the goalies had plenty to do both Woods and Arnold distinguishing themselves. But the Cheshires forwards were the more dangerous on account of their dash and opportunism.

Extra time having been ordered the Cheshires seemed to show fatigue but this did not make them any the less dangerous. A sudden raid saw the ball go out to Shaw who worked his way round to the left and beat Arnold with a low cross shot which lodged the ball in the far corner of the net. The Middlesex made strenuous efforts to equalise and Rutland sent over by inches with a magnificent shot; but Price and Vipond proved equal to the strain and the Cheshires goal held out till the end. The Poona team will now meet the Ulsters in the semi-final.

Cheshires ..... 1 goal.
Middlesex ..... Nil.

CHESHIRES:—Woods; Price and Vipond; Herd, Cunniff and Dale; Allsoff, Parkin, Westcott, Shaw and Barton.

MIDDLESEX:—Arnold; Pickess and Loom; Bagden, Butterfield and Makewell; Hewett, Lee; Rutland, Cissell and Worger.

Referee, G. A. Lowe.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Semi-final. Staffords vs. Lancashire Fusiliers.

CHILD'S DEATH BY ASPHYXIATION

The death of a newly born child under suspicious circumstances was the subject of an enquiry on Tuesday by the Coroner which collected a number of persons in the court room. It appeared a tenant of the ground floor of Allarakhia Building at Chira Bazar complained to the sweeper on Monday morning that his "mori" was choked up and that water was collecting in the "nahani". The sweeper opened the cover of the cess-pool and found the dead body of a newly born child which was in a highly decomposed state. The police being informed the body was removed to the morgue and on enquiry a Goanese woman named Annie employed in the same building in the service of a Parsi family was traced. She was sent to Motlibai Hospital where on examination it was found that she had recently delivered a baby. Before the Coroner Annie explained that she had a tamour in the stomach and while responding to the call of nature she strained and dropped some thing but could not say if it was child.

The police surgeon was of opinion that death was due tot asphyxiation.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by asphyxiation.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	August 30.
Previous Closing Rate ..	23.33
To-day's Opening Rate ..	23.45
Difference	Plus .12
To-day's Closing Rate	22.54
Difference	—.79

LIVERPOOL.

	August 30.
Previous Closing Rate ..	11.75
To-day's Opening Rate ..	11.90
Difference	Plus .15
To-day's Closing Rate ..	12.24
Difference	Plus .49

Broach Expectation .453

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	August 30.
	Rs. a. p.
Silver Ready ..	25 4 0
Unchanged.	
Silver Forward ..	25 5 0
1 Anna Higher.	
Tone of Market.—Steady.	

Revision Coaching

FOR

B. Com. & G.D.A. Students

Commences **1st September**

Fees Rs. **60** only for seven months' training. Postal Tuition Rs. 125. Enrol immediately at

BATLIBOI'S

ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE,

Fort, - - - BOMBAY

RUSTOMJI NOWROJI BAPASOLA,

(Estd. 1909).

Head Office: 10, Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Offices at Calcutta, Allahabad, Ahmedabad, Nadiad and Gadag.

Sole Agent for Ludwig Eberlie, Barmen, the largest manufacturers of Knitting machinery for braids, trimmings and laces, etc. Those who are interested in establishing a factory may apply to their Sole Representative Rustomji Nowroji Bapasola, No. 10 Forbes Street, Fort Bombay, giving detailed particulars regarding the amount which they wish to invest, the quantity which they wish to produce, the sizes which they wish to turn out and with other detailed particulars and necessary information. Those who intend to start the factories are requested to submit to Mr. Bapasola their Commercial and Banking references.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912.

MOHANLAL & Co.

JEWELLERS.

Telephone No. 21795,

Ghia Mansion, Saik Memon St.

BOMBAY.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS

6, Shukhadwalla Building,

RAVELIN STREET,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

Telephone - - - No. 22560

The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1927

WANTED--PRACTICAL PROOF

We pointed out yesterday the main defects of the Viceroy's pronouncement on the inter-communal questions. That pronouncement would have been of immense value if it had been accompanied by a declaration, on behalf of the British Government, that they would make genuine efforts to reconcile India to British connection on the basis of mutual trust and equality. While Lord Irwin divorced the communal problem from the problem of political freedom, he exploited to the full the communal differences as a bar against all political progress and in doing so he showed that either he had failed to grasp the situation in the country or had allowed himself to be used as a tool of Imperialism. The cold and cautious reception that his speech has met at the hands of Indian leaders will, we trust, bring home to him the need for revising his views as regards the relation of inter-communal warfare with constitutional reform and of applying the right remedy for the malady from which India suffers.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, President of the Indian National Congress, and Mahatma Gandhi have in their interview with the Associated Press summed up all that could be said about Lord Irwin's well-intentioned but ill-conceived speech. Mr. Iyengar regretfully points out that the Viceroy has made hardly any attempt to discover the roots and causes of communal strife and that without an adequate grasp of the central fact that is responsible for the strife neither homilies nor ingeminations of peace and good-will nor dainty nibblings at the problem will avail. And this central fact could not be more vividly and accurately described than it is by the President of the Congress who says: "The truth is that India is no longer a bound, acquiescent and servile giantess. She is a giantess fully awakened. She is no longer content to wait in the ante-chambers of the high and mighty, but claims to be mistress in her own mansion. She feels that she can wield power and remould her destiny and wants to do things herself. Since the great push for freedom as against a foreign Government failed with the imprisonment in 1922 of Mahatma Gandhi, India's sons have been throwing the blame on one another and are directing their released energies against one another. What is wanted therefore is a free and ample scope for liberated energies and new confidence and desire that we can and will do things ourselves. In other words, communal and Swaraj problems go together and are inextricably interwoven. If the Viceroy would prevent the two great communities from warring with each other, the only way to do it is to set them new and high tasks which will absorb their energies and give scope for their abilities and satisfy their ambitions." These words present the Indian problem in a nutshell and offer its only solution. The questions of communal warfare and political freedom act and react on each other and if British statesmen like Lord Irwin are sincere in their desire to befriend India in her testing time of trouble, let them extend a hand of co-operation to her leaders and settle the outstanding differences between the two countries as well as the two communities. "Nothing short of a Round Table Conference where the whole question of communal and political harmony, in other words, all aspects and departments of Swaraj are honestly discussed and determined," as Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar says, "will be of decisive value."

Until Britain gives this practical proof of her genuine sympathy with this country, speeches like Lord Irwin's will evoke among Indian leaders the response to which Mahatma Gandhi has given expression. They will welcome, as they have always welcomed, co-operation from any quarter, but they will not be over-enthusiastic over an official initiative in solving the Hindu-Muslim question. Meanwhile, they will persist in the efforts which they have been making to bring about a satisfactory settlement of that question. We are gratified to know that, thanks to the initiative of the Central Khilafat Committee, negotiations between prominent leaders of the two communities have already begun, under the happiest augury as evidenced by the moving appeal to the people of India issued by them and we have no doubt when the Conference meets next week, its deliberations will attain the success for which every patriotic Indian longs. That would be the best response to the Viceroy's speech.

Y. M. C. A. AND POLITICS.

The report of the Committee of inquiry into the allegations of the European Association against some of the activities of the Y.M.C.A. of India amply vindicates the latter institution. The main allegations, made at a general meeting of the European Association, were that the paid servants of the Y.M.C.A., sell their time to the promoters of anti-British political movements, that the Y.M.C.A. distributed objectionable political literature in Mesopotamia during the War, that its boy scouts are not allowed to sing "God Save the King" and that Sir Arthur Yapp came out to India to inquire into the Y.M.C.A.'s alleged "Red" activities. The allegations were referred for inquiry to a committee composed of Mr. Justice Pearson of the Calcutta High Court and Mr. B. L. Mitter, Advocate-General, Bengal. The Committee has come to the decision that the above allegations and almost all others are entirely baseless.

With regard to the allegation that anti-British missionaries were allowed to lecture under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A., the Committee observes that as many as 4,000 public lectures are being delivered annually in the Y.M.C.A. halls and that very few of these could be regarded as objectionable. Whether even these few were really objectionable or anti-British depends upon the standard applied. We know something of the activities of the Y. M. C.A. in India and its lectures and we can confidently say that, whatever their shortcomings, they are no more objectionable or anti-British than those of Government colleges and it is only the super-sensitive that will take any exception to them. The fact is that there have recently appeared two wholly commendable tendencies in the Y.M.C.A., which are obnoxious to a section of the British in India. One is that the Y.M.C.A. is latterly being controlled more and more by Indian Christians and the other is that since 1920 it has undertaken, as a regular part of its work, instruction in citizenship. And, after all, the right test for a truly Christian institution is whether or not its educational work is in accord with Christian ethics and not whether it is palatable to a class of persons who pose as a ruling caste. We are confident that the Y.M.C.A. will not allow itself to be bullied into un-Christian subservience.

SCHOOL-MASTERS OR SCHOOL-DRUDGES?

The Department of Education has circulated a letter to the schools in the Presidency asking for their views regarding the extent and possible bad effects of private tuition by their teachers in their pupils' homes. The Department is tackling a common evil in schools the wrong way about. It is attacking a symptom instead of the root disease. This point is well brought out in a representation made to the Director of Public Instruction by the teachers working in the non-Government high schools in Poona. The teachers put the finger on the diseased spot when they point out that the root cause of the evil of indiscriminate private tuition is the scandalously low salaries paid to teachers in the non-Government schools. They substantiate their statement by referring to the results of an elaborate inquiry made in Poona by Mr. M. R. Paranjpe, the editor of the educational journal, the "Progress of Education", about the status and emoluments of the Poona teachers. The enquiry has laid bare what is a notorious fact that the teachers find it next to impossible to make both ends meet, that they have to go without decent lodging or to eke out their income by giving private tuition morning and evening. One teacher is an M.A., holds a Training Certificate and has six years' experience; but his salary is Rs. 70 per month. Another has the same qualifications with seven years' experience, his salaray is Rs. 60. Such a plight is by no means exceptional. Even in Bombay, where the cost of living is high and where the rent of one room is about Rs. 30, there are many schools which start Honours Graduates on a salary of Rs. 50 a month.

The inevitable result is that, with very few honourable exceptions, able men are not drawn to the teaching profession, the efficiency of schools suffers, and private tuition only adds to the burden and monotony of the teachers and their pupils alike. Mr. P. Lory, Director of Public Instruction, has himself stated in his report on Public Instruction in the Presidency: "The pay given in non-Government schools is altogther insufficient to attract competent teachers and this reacts most unfavourably on the condition of the schools and on secondary education generally. It is useless to expect the teaching profession to perform their work efficiently unless they are paid a fair wage. I regard this as the most important matter affecting the whole question of secondary education." The scale of salaries in Government secondary schools, which starts undergraduates on Rs. 45 a month and graduates on Rs. 70, is by no means high. But the Poona teachers in non-Government schools regard the scales as generous and appeal to the Director to take step so as to approximate their salaries to the Government scale. This is a modest appeal and the Director can do much for the unhappy teachers. He can, if he asserts himself, secure from Government higher grants to aided schools a portion of which should be earmarked for raising teachers' salaries.

VISCOUNT CECIL'S RESIGNATION

The resignation of Viscount Cecil from the Cabinet promises to create an interesting situation in Britsh politics. In his letter to the Premier explaining the reasons for his resignation Viscount Cecil states clearly that the reasons were not at all personal but differences on matters of broad policy towards the problem of disarmament. He feels that his own views do not at all accord with those of the majority of the Cabinet. He complains that both at the Geneva Conference and at the Preparatory Conference "he was repeatedly compelled to maintain propositions which were difficult to reconcile with any serious desire" for the success of the conferences and that the policy he advocated had been more or less completely overruled. What precisely are his real views and how far they differ from those he expressed to order at Geneva he does not state. But there is a significant sentence in the letter which states that the causes of the failure of the Conference will soon have to be proved when Parliament meets. It is the light that will then be thrown on the discussions at Geneva behind the curtains that will be of special interest. Viscount Cecil rightly thinks that the hope of the future lies in instructed public opinion and has resolved to devote all his energies to it. Right public opinion is certainly necessary, but much depends upon the motive with which contending nations discuss disarmament, upon whether they want dis-armament or only balance of armaments.

UNTOUCHABILITY.

A BARRIER TO NATIONAL PROGRESS

(BY N. VAIDYANATHAN).

To anyone who is living in this iron age, the expression 'Untouchability' must be a familiar one. When we speak of this problem we are only dealing with India where this stands out prominent as an impregnable barrier against our National progress. All of us know what it is, while most among us also know what exactly it has contributed to the human society. Whether it is a desirable element in the healthy and all-round growth and development of any ssociety is a debatable point. But it is a positive dictum that everyone of us has been able to see and know that 'Untouchability' has brought about several fundamental disabilities resulting in disharmony and friction among the Indians. We see that it embraces within its fold everything that is essential to prevent a homogencity of castes. Suffice it to say that it has become a sort of social canker debilitating the entire fabric of our National life.

THE GENESIS.

"Survival of the fittest" has perhaps been the order of our progress. If we attempt to trace the history of the growth of this national canker beginning from the early Vedic period, it can be seen at once that the four main Varnas into which the Hindu society was then divided—God alone knows for what useful purpose it was—served as a nucleus to begin the institution of 'Untouchability.' Each of the four Varnas had its own established tenets of socal order which gradually began to evolve something of a peculiar character as a result of human passions irrationally exercised. The four Varnas thus became sub-divided into multifarious groups and communities each with its own leader or priest. The Brahmins, who were the sole custodians of learning, refused to part with the same liberally for the benefit of the other Varnas, and particularly to the 'Sudras' who formed the last class or the lowest class among the four Varnas. One can very well see why this was so. The Brahmins thus got a start and they began to minister to the Kings of old who depended greatly on Brahmins to establish the rules of social and moral order. A time passed on, by a natural process evolution the society underwent incalculable modifications and contortions, and we see now before our eyes in India a "Hindu Society" with a multifarious group of castes and communities each with its own sub-divisions having its own touchability or untouchabiliy or even unapproachability and customs and traditions. The Brahmins themselves became divided into several classes or groups each with its own traditions and customs and following the Sutras of one or other of the Rishis or Supermen. The spread of Buddhism, the introducton of Jainism, the Exodus of people during the times of Shankara, Madhwa, Ramanuja and other religious preachers, the invasions of Mohammadans and consequent results, all these contributed to bring about several fundamental changes in the social order of our Hindu society, which when it emerged from the dark ages, found itself thrown asunder divided and subdivided. The lowest class naturally received the least possible chance or impetus to know anything superior either morally or intellectually. They began to be looked upon as 'Mlechhas' or Untouchables or even as unapproachables according to the nature of their vocations in life. Cultural education was entirely denied to them by the so-called higher castes who always wanted that they should remain in the same level carrying out the same vocations in which they came to be employed. This is where we are.

THE AWAKENING.

Some of our great patriots being actuated by most generous thoughts and selfless sentiments began their work of analysing the various causes that contributed to the disharmony among the Hindus. They could understand gradually the nature and extent of this vicious circle and began their work within the last two generations or thereabouts to find out ways and means to bring about a better homogeneity among the Hindu masses and classes of India. The most important among the social iniquities was found by them to be the bane of 'Untouchability' which has become so deep-rooted that any measure of a generous and progressive nature calculated to better this condition was considered revolutionary and the so-called high caste people began to look upon such a reformer with a considerable amount of suspicion. Reason would never appeal to them. Their own convictions and traditions were their only guides. But the cry of our leaders did not stop. It became more and more vigorous within the last two decades or more, and in proportion to the spread of better education among the masses we have begun to feel an appreciable change in the outlook and mentality of the higher castes with the result that the more reasonable among them have recognised this problem as a very grave one. The State and the leaders of public opinion have as a result of this new awakening been able to adopt

(Continued on page 8.)

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

BASELESS CHARGES AGAINST THE UNIVERSITY

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I am herewith forwarding to you copies of letters I had addressed to the Editor of the "Times" of India, on 'Medical Education in Bombay'. The question was first opened by the "Times" in a leading editorial on 28th July, 1927, and since then its columns have been opened to the public.

I wished to reply in the very paper, where the question was opened, but to my surprise, I found the Editor of the "Times" unwilling to extend to me the hospitality of his paper.

As I consider that the question is of great public importance, specially at this juncture when the question of recognition of our medical degrees by the General Medical Council of Great Britain is under consideration; and as both the editorial and the correspondence contain grave misstatements of facts, which are unjust to the University and require correction, I am seeking the hospitality of your paper. May I request you to be so kind as to give them publicity in some prominent part of your esteemed paper?—Yours, etc.,

S. K. VAIDYA.

Medical Research Laboratory,
Queens' Road.
Aug. 29.

25th Aug. 1927.

I

To the Editor of the "Times of India",
Bombay.

Subject:—"MEDICAL EDUCATE IN BOMBAY."

Sir,—I have read both your leaders on Medical Education in Bombay, as also the contributions of both "One who knows" and "Medicus." While fully appreciating your good intentions and at the same time granting that you had reliable information to write the way you did in the first place and the "impenitent" attitude you felt justified in taking in your reply to "One who knows," does it not strike you that the importance that is generally attached to the editorials in the "Times" is overwhelmingly greater than any that could possibly be attached to contributions from persons writing over a nom de plume and printed on a back page. I am only pointing out to you the very important and responsible position you hold in the public estimation, so that you may be able to do justice to your contributors; while doing your duty nobly and standing by your principles staunchly, one expects you to be milder in your handling, or as "One who knows" puts it, a little more kindly.

I wish to make my position perfectly clear in this connection. I am not in the University, nor am I actively engaged in any of the teaching institutions, except in a consulting capacity. I am not an applicant for examinership in the University, and this fact will make it clear to you that I have no particular axe to grind. I hold no brief for the Medical Faculty, which could be safely left to defend its honour but I wish the University well and I have felt it to be my duty to make the following contribution in the interests of truth and justice.

My friend "Medicus" states that "Syndics and Deans are not selected by any recognised methods of either Seniority of graduation, or of Fellowship, or in appreciation of high qualifications or outstanding merit, etc., and winds up by saying "a glance at the list of the last few years shows how these elections of so-called representatives are made with a few honourable exceptions, one fails to find any well known or distinguished name in the profession."

Now, let us examine this contention a little more closely. The Syndics and Deans are elected and not selected and Sir, you will grant that there is a world of difference between the two positions. The Syndics and Deans are there because of the expressed wishes of their colleagues and to say that the votes were captured by canvassing is tantamount to insulting the intelligence of the members of the Medical Faculty. By the same method of reasoning, you can similarly indict the Prime Minister of England and the British Public.

Let us still further examine this contention. Out of 18 members of the Medical Faculty, 13 are "nominated" by the Chancellor, two are elected by the Faculty, which has an overwhelming majority of nominated members and only three are elected by the registered graduates. Does my friend "Medicus" wish to assail the honour and independence of these "nominated members" at the very time when he states that "nominations made by Govern-

(Continued on page 9).

Notes of the Day.

No Passports to China.

The Government of India are not content with refusing passports to the proposed Medical Mission to China. They are refusing passports even to the 'bona-fide' employees of Indian firms in Hongkong—a British Colony—and to the families of Indian residents there. We do not know whether the issue of passports to such persons would amount to a breach of Government's well-known neutrality in China or what other State reasons dictate Government's conduct. But the fact is that passports are withheld from Indian businessmen and their families. The result is that the Indian trading community in Hongkong is subjected to great hardships. The merchants' agreements with many of their assistants have either expired or are about to expire, the assistants cannot be retained there against their will, and others from India are not allowed to take their place. What are Government driving at? The Hindu Merchants' Association of Hongkong has appealed to the local Government to plead on their behalf with the Government of India. The "Hongkong Sunday Herald," a British paper, observes. "The Indian Government is straining at the proverbial guat and going out of its way to exasperate the loyal Indians in Hongkong." But what loyalty can disarm Government's distrust of Indians?

Viramgaum Cordon.

Mr. Amritlal Seth, M.L.C., who has arrived in Bombay from Kathiawar, has given, in a statement to the press, his personal testimony to the harassment to which railway passengers from Kathiawar are subjected at Viramgaum by Customs officials. After citing several specific instances of vexatious search of passengers' private luggage, he comes to the following conclusions: "(1) That the passengers are being examined irrespective of the suspicious nature or otherwise of the kit. (2) That the officers do not usually distinguish between personal and business kit." These conclusions only confirm the reports from our own correspondents, that we have published before. Mr. Seth's final conclusion is that the Viramgaum Cordon is itself the root cause of the harassment, that the blundering officials only aggravate the evil and that, therefore, the Cordon must go. We whole-heartedly agree. Only it will need much more than haphazard agitation to break the Cordon.

Away with Censorship.

The Press Conference at Geneva has unanimously passed a resolution in favour of the abolition of censorship in peace time and recommending that all official news should be issued without preference to all newspapers and agencies. The Conference has also decided to call periodical conferences with a view to examining the extent to which its resolutions have been acted upon by different Governments. The next periodical conference may will be held in India. It will then learn that there are ways other than censorship in the strict sense of the term that can fetter public opinion as effectively as does censorship. Such are vague press laws with infinite capacity for stretching and strange definitions like, for instance, the absence of affection being the same as disaffection.

A Word to the Young.

Addressing the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Mr. A. K. Ramaswami Mudaliar mentioned a curious but significant fact that, though Tipoo Sultan is described in school books on History as a most intolerant king, yet there was in front of Tipoo's palace a great shrine of Shri Ranganathan, revered not by a Hindu but by a "fanatical" Muslim. In other parts of India, too, there are to this day. Muslim saints with Hindu disciples and Hindu saints with Muslim disciples. Such brotherhood in religion is possible where there is true devotion. It is only those with sordid aims in life that seek to thrive on communal exclusiveness. Young students whose innate idealism is yet untainted by unworthy ambitions, can do no greater service to their country than by grasping and fulfilling in their lives the fundamental unity, cultural and religious, of the people of India.

Primitive Tribes.

The first thought that strikes us as we read the Report of the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer for the year 1926-27 is that it is wicked to brand a whole tribe as criminal only because some of its members are given to wild ways. They are so not because crime is in their blood but only because both society and Government have denied them education and even the common amenities of a civilised life. The very segregation of these unfortunate tribes and the espionage they are subjected to is calculated to deprive them of what little self-respect is still left in them and of the civilising influences of free normal intercourse with men of refinement. Subject to these remarks, we whole-heartedly welcome the efforts Government have begun to make to reclaim these primitive tribes. That the tribes are capable of being disciplined and trained, if rightly handled, is evident from the fact that the Hubli Settlement, according to the Report, "has made a reputation for itself for its furniture and always finds it hard to keep pace with its orders." It is necessary for private social service institutons to interest themselves more in reclaiming these forsaken tribes than they have done hitherto.

LEADERS' CALL FOR PEACE.

ONLY TEMPORARY!

IMPOSITION OF VIRAMGAM CORDON

NO BREACH OF AGREEMENT AT MT. ABU!

VANKANER, Aug. 29.

Opening the Industrial Exhibition of the Rajkote State, the Hon. Mr. C. C. Watson expressed the sincere hope that the imposition of the Viramgam Cordon would be only temporary and that in the not distant future a solution would be found honourable both to the Maritime States of Kathiawar and the British Government which would enable the Customs line to be removed.

The proceedings at Mount Abu Were confidential, and he could not disclose anything that had occurred at the conference. But he would say there was no breach of agreement or engagements. The agreement that existed contained the specific provision that a revision would be made when necessary. There was no attempt, he proceeded, on the part of the British Government to force the Indian States to give up their Sovereign rights. The discussions throughout were marked by a readiness to recognise each other's point of view and a compromise had very nearly been reached.

It had been suggested that the British Government wanted to strangle the trade of Kathiawar in the iterests of British India. This, he said, was quite incorrect. By arrangements arrived at with the Martime States all goods would pass through the Customs cordon without hindrance upon certificates that they had been correctly paid for and duties satisfied at the port of entry. Customs duties, he said, were taxes on consumption, and had nothing to do with port development.

Mr. Watson recognised that while the Line remained, there would be some inconvenience and some trouble. But steps were taken to see that the travellers were not harassed or put to trouble.—Free Press.

ELDERS MEET IN SIMLA.

QUESTION REGARDING BACK BAY

NO STATEMENT ON ROYAL COMMISSION.

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

The Council of State met this morning at the Viceregal Lodge Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith presiding. The attendance of members was fair. The following new members took the oath of allegiance:—

Major General Hooton, K. B. Mohammad Bazlullah, Mr. W. C. Tudor Owen, Mr. E. H. Berthoud, Mr. G. A. Natesan and Prince Akram Hussain.

The Hon. Mr. McWatters replying to the Hon. Mr. Kumar Shankar Ray Choudhury's question said that the Government had decided to leave the question of action on the Back Bay Report with the Bombay Government. The report of the Committee relating to other matters was under consideration by the local Government and the Government of India.

The Hon. Mr. Haig replying another question said the Government were unable to make any statement on the question of the appointment of the Reforms Commission.

The Hon. Mr. McWatters replying to the Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna's question said it was not possible to state exactly when the system of rupee tender for purchase of Government stores would come into force. A Committee had been engaged for some time past for redrafting Stores Rules so as to give effect to this change of policy.—

The Secretary laid on the table the bills passed by the Assembly.

The President announced the appointment of Sir Dinshaw Wacha to the Library Committee vice Mr. K. C. Roy, and congratulated Sir Manmohan Das Ramji and Sir Geoffrey Corbett on receiving Knighthoods.

Sir Geoffrey Corbett then presented the

(Continued on Page 9.)

UNITY CONFERENCE MANIFESTO

"VIOLENCE BENEFITS NEITHER COMMUNITY."

MOVE TOWARDS COMMUNAL CONCORD.

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

A Conference convened at the invitation of the Khilafat leaders was held this evening when a large number of Congress leaders and prominent members of the Hindu Sabha were present. Mr. Jinnah presided. The discussion was started by Mr. Kelkar who suggested that they should begin where they had left at Bombay. At the instance of Maulana Mohammad Ali, Lala Lajpat Rai and others it was agreed that a list be prepared of points of differences between the two communities for submission to a meeting of leaders to be held on September 6th. It was agreed that the list be handed to Mr. Jinnah before or on September 1st.

Dr. Gokulchand Narang suggested that it was necessary for an amicable settlement of issues involved first to create a calm atmosphere in the country during which a decision might be taken. This could only be done by an urgent appeal to the public and press throughout India. This suggestion found general support and after further discussion Mr. Shuab Quareshi and Dr. Gokulchand Narang were entrusted with the work of preparing a draft appeal. Among those present at the meeting were Maulana Mahammad Ali Maulana Shaukat Ali, Dr. Ansari, Mr. Jinnah, Maulvi Mohammad Yakub, Nawab Sir Zulfiqarali Khan, Raja Ghaznafar Ali, Khan Mr. Shuaib Quareshi Muhammad Shafree, Pundit Malaviya, Lala Lajpat Rai, Raja Narendra Nath, Dr. Gokulchand Narang Dr. Moonje Mr. Kelkar, Lala Ramsaraudas, Raja Rampalsingh, Mr. Jayakr. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and Sardar Jogendrasingh.—A. P.

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

The Unity Conference met again this afternoon to consider the draft appeal prepared by Mr. Qureshi, and Dr. Narang, Mr. Jinnah was in the chair. There was a large attendance of leaders of both communities and Members of the Central Legislature Pandit Malaviya characterised the appeal as a solemn document, and said that they were earnestly determined to find out a solution of the Hindu Muslim differences.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar endorsed the sentiment, and said that he was sure that they would be able to find out a solution before the end of the year.

The appeal was then signed by a large number of the Hindu and Muslim leaders now in Simla, including members of the Central Legislature.

TEXT OF THE APPEAL.

We the undersigned deplore the communal differences that have most unfortunately grown up among our people, and have created so much mistrust of each other, that on the slightest provocation or misunderstanding, some of our countrymen, Hindus and Mussalmans, came to blows, and trivial incidents develop into heart-reading tragedies, involving loss of innocent life and property, and embittering still further the relations between the two communities. It will be the greatest folly, indeed a sin, to fail to realise the extreme gravity of the situation. Apart from the impossibility of making any political advance in such circumstances, peaceful social existence itself is threatened. Those who are interested in misrepresenting us and lowering our National character in the estimation of the rest of the world have found in the present deplorable situation, an excellent opportunity to carry on their campaign of vilification and misrepresentation, and thereby retard our political progress and delay our freedom. All this has made us firmly determine that we must come together, and by sincere co-operation, make one supreme effort to settle once for all the differences that are dividing us, and find out a permanent and equitable solution of all such differences and inculcate and enforce, so fas as it lies in our power, individually and collectively, mutual toleration. We are determined to do this and seek Divine guidance and support in our honest endeavours to restore peace, harmony and friendly relations between the various communities, and to secure for our Nation its honoured place in the ranks of the civilised and progressive nations of the world.

VIOLENCE BENEFITS NEITHER.

But every fellow countryman of ours can, we believe, understand that it will not be possible for us to concentrate our energies on the important issues that have to be settled, if our attention is distracted by the deplorable incidents that are occurring with such heart-rending frequency. We therefore appeal to our fellow-countrymen with all the earnestness and fervour that we can command to support us in our efforts to arrive at a satisfactory settlement, by refraining from anything that has the least likelihood of disturbing the public tranquillity. We appeal to them in the name of our motherland to respect each other's life, property, honour, religion and places of worship, to avoid giving offence, and to vie with one another in forbearance and forgiveness. Violence and show of violence have so far benefitted neither community, and cowardly cold-blooded murders and murderous attacks have harmed those that have indulged in them not less than their victims. We place on record our deepest abhorrence of such wicked and inhuman acts. Indulging in insulting any religion and in scurrilous writings wantonl, vilifying founders of religions and other great religious personages who are held in reverence by the followers of any religion and thus outraging the religious feelings of our fellow-countrymen is still more wicked, and we equally earnestly place on record our deepest abhorrence of such acts. It is a matter of great relief and consolation to us to think, and we are glad to be able to convey this assurance to our countrymen, that no community, as such, has instigated, abetted or approved of such attacks, and that it is wrong to blame any community as a whole for the misdeeds of any individual or individuals belonging to it, howsoever gross their misconduct may be. We deeply deplore and condemn all inflammatory writings and speeches whicl are calculated to promote hatred or ill-will among communities, and the efforts which are being made in certain quarters to bring about the economic boycott of one community by the other. We honestly feel that such boycott is not on ly impracticable, but that all such efforts are sure to prove highly projdicial to the best interests of both communities and the country as a whole, leading to further embitterment of their mutual relations, and likely to result in further breaches of the peace.

PLEASE BE SPARING.

Our appeal is addressed to every son of India and to every daughter of India, but in particular, we beseach those of our countrymen who make use of the Press or the platform, to exercise great self-restraint in all they write or say, and permit nothing to escape them which may offer the least provocation to any of their fellow-countrymen. We know that our previous efforts in this direction have not been crowned with the success we hoped for, but we are determined to make another effort, and we are determined, with divine assistance to succeed, and we firmly believe that success is within our reach, if we devote ourselves heart and soul to this great purpose, and if our fellow-countrymen also assist us to the best of their power, and not distract by a continuance of the wretched outbursts that have disgraced the Indian nation. May the Almighty and All-Merciful Providence that shapes our destinies, give us the guidance and support that we sorely need to-day."—A. P.

INDIAN REFORMS.

DRAFT OF NEW CONSTITUTION.

L. P. SECRETARY CORRECTS MISSTATEMENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Mr. Fenner Brockway, Secretary of the Independent Labour Party, interviewed by Reuter, corrected misstatements in the Indian press regarding draft of the new Constitution for India submitted to representatives of various sections of Indian opinion for comment. He said it did not originate with the Labour Party or even with Labourite members of the House of Commons whose names had been given. He declared that the bill was the work of some members of the Independent Labour Party who were greatly interested in India in conjunction with certain Indian representatives. The purpose was merely to provide a basis of discussion which would encourage Indian parties themselves to prepare a united scheme in view of the forthcoming appointment of the Royal Commission.—Reuter.

"PRIDE OF DETROIT" LANDS AT MUNICH.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Munich.—The "Pride of Detroit" has landed here.—Reuter.

"SIR JOHN CARLING" RETURNS TO LONDON.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

New York.—The Monoplane "Sir John Carling" encountered storm South of the Oakville and returned to London (Ontario).—Reuter.

"COLOUR" WAR IN AUSTRALIA.

RAILWAY MEN'S STINK OF "BLACK."

GOVT. DISMISS UNION MEMBERS.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Sydney.—The refusal of railway men to assist in the transport of goods to the sugar mills in South Johnstone which the cane-cutters have declared "black" has provoked drastic action by Government in the shape of announcement by the Labour Premier, Mr. Mecormack, dispensing with the services of all members of the Australian Railways Union. Only those willing to obey instructions of Railway Commissioners will be employed. Mr. Mecormack appeals for public support while stating that other Unions actively supporting the Railways Union will be similarly treated.—Reuter.

Y. M. C. A. SECRETARY INTERVIEWED.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION TO WITHDRAW CENSURE MOTION?

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Dr. Datta, Secretary of the Y.M.C.A in India, Burma and Ceylon, interviewed by Reuter, on his arrival in London, expressed the opinion that the report of the Committee of enquiry would be followed by the European Association withdrawing the resolution of censure. He declared it was very unfortunate that this controversy had arisen when the work of the Y.M.C.A. in India was developing in a number of important directions. Moreover the heads of Government and administration in India were never more friendly.—Reuter.

VISCOUNT CECIL RESIGNS.

SEQUEL TO NAVAL CONFERENCE BREAKDOWN.

"COMPELLED TO MAINTAIN IRRECONCILABLE PROPOSITIONS."

PREMIER DENIES GOVT. IS BLAMEWORTHY.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Viscount Cecil has resigned.

LETTER TO PREMIER

Lord Cecil's letter to Mr. Baldwin emphasises that his resignation is in no way due to any personal difficulty. On the contrary he pays tribute to his colleagues for their kindness and consideration. "Least of all have I any grievance against Mr. Bridgeman" with whom he worked in closest agreement at Geneva but on the broad policy of disarmament the majority of the Cabinet and himself were not really agreed. He expresses the opinion that the limitation of armaments is the most important public question of the day, and the chief energies of the Government ought to be concentrated on it. Lord Cecil alludes to the spring session of the preparatory Disarmament Conference when he was repeatedly compelled to maintain propositions which were difficult to reconcile with a serious desire for its success. Nevertheless, he went to the recent Conference believing that an agreement could be reached. Unfortunately, failure followed, and the causes of it may have to be probed when Parliament meets. Meantime it was sufficient to say that he was out of sympathy with the instructions he had received that he believed that agreement might have been reached on the terms which would have sacrificed no essential British interest.

CUMULATIVE EFFECTS.

The writer also pays tribute to the "able and wide-minded officer, Admiral Field", as the technical adviser at Geneva. He declares, regarding the "disquieting happenings" during the Preparatory Conference, that most of the instructions with which he disagreed turned on smaller points but the cumulative effect on the minds of the Commission was very unfortunate, and was largely responsible for its comparative ill success. Nevertheless he believed that agreement at the Naval Conference would facilitate efforts of the Preparatory Commission on Disarmament "but I did not contemplate failure." He adds that he looks back on the refusal to accept the treaty of mutual assistance the unconditional rejection of the protocol, ministerial declaration against compulsory arbitration and now the breakdown of the Naval Conference. Consequently, the advances tried in the direction, firstly, of security, secondly, of arbitration and finfially of disarmament itself all made little progress and in each the policy he advocated had been more or less completely overruled. He concludes by saying that the hope of the future lies in instructed public opinion and that he will devote his whole energies to it.

PREMIER'S REJOINDER.

Mr. Baldwin in the course of a letter accepting Lord Cecil's resignation expresses the opinion that Lord Cecil exaggerates any differences that have arisen whether recently or in earlier days of Government. He cites the speech of Sir A. Chamberlain at Geneva shortly after Government came into office dwelling on the sympathy with the peace ideals of the British Empire in which connection successive British administrations, with the full approval of Dominions, had not only favoured arbitration theoratically but also availed themselves of it practically and disarmed to the limits of

(Continued on page 9.)

COMPROMISE AT LAST

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S PROPOSALS.

RESERVE BANK BILL DISCUSSION.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT ON FLOOD HAVOC

(From Our Special Representative.)

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

Lobby gossips had more materials than most of the speeches delivered to-day, on the Reserver Bank Bill. There was therefore a certain amount of unreality in the earlier part of the day's proceedings on this measure. It was not until Mr. Shunmukam Chetty hinted at and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta developed the compromise proposals that were being hatched in the lobby, that the air was cleared of the mist. Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar and Mr. Wright were seen coming in and going out of the Chamber very frequently with some proposals which they discussed on the Opposition and Government sides respectively, and at luncheon interval Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar gave notice of certain amendments to the Reserve Bank Bill. The amendments confirm and amplify my cryptic forecast of last evening's, and will, I am sure, enable the Bill to reach the Statute Book. They embodied two alternative proposals for electoral colleges in provinces, and were intended to take the place of the Opposition's demand of legislatures being converted into electorates for the composition of the Board. As the question of introducing Gold Mohur or even its conception has practically receded into the background, this is the only controversial point between the Government and the Opposition so far, and now that the compromise providing electoral colleges has been put forward with tacit agreement of Sir Basil, Government will restore the State Bank Scheme and give up the shareholders' scheme. Both the Congress and Nationalist parties discussed these alternative amendments of Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar whose object is to secure a largely elected Indian Board for the Reserve Bank which will be a State Bank and not a shareholders' bank.

To-morrow, Sir Purshotamdas will be the first speaker, but the situation has completely changed in favour of the State Bank because at the time of wiring, non-official parties have finally come to the compromise which has been accepted by the Government.

In view of this compromise, Government will restore the State Bank.

RESERVE BANK COMPROMISE

PROPOSALS ACCEPTED BY GOVT.

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

A compromise has been reached among the unofficial members of the Assembly about the constitution of the Reserve Bank. The Government are reported to have accepted the compromise according to which the Board will consist of one Governor, one Deputy Governor, two nominated Directors, two Directors elected by the Federation of Indian Chambers, two by the Associated Chambers, one by Co-operative Societies, and six Directors to be also elected by six provincial constituencies, composed of the nine major provinces. Those who pay income-tax on incomes of over Rs. 10,000, and land revenue of not less than Rs. 5,000 and members of the central and provincial legislatures will elect persons to each of the six constituencies, wherefrom one Director each will be elected. The Government are now expected to give up the shareholders' scheme and restore the State Bank scheme.—A. P.

COMPROMISE PROPOSALS.

MR. SRINIVASA IYENGAR'S MOTION

SIMLA, Aug. 30

The broad lines of a compromise in regard to the constitution of the Directorate of the Reserve Bank have been drawn

(Continued on page 8.)

COMMUNAL FRACAS

MR. VIDYARTHI'S APPEAL TO KEEP PEACE.

OVER 200 PERSONS ARRESTED.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 30.

Serious rioting between Hindu and Muslims commenced at Cawnpore on Monday night and a number of persons have been injured.

The trouble arose over a minor incident that occurred at the crossing of Chati Mohal near a mosque. Here an altercation arose between a Muslim cartman and a Hindu shopkeeper over a question of payment. A prominent Hindu citizen who was passing by is reported to have asked the thalawala not to make too much fuss over the matter The cartman is alleged to have hit the Hindu citizen with an umbrella. Almost immediately a large number of Muslims, who lived close by, gathered and the situation quickly took a communal turn. The Hindu and his friends were attacked by the Muslims. They retaliated and a free fight with lathis continued for about quarter of an hour. During the fight several persons of both communities were hurt.

Close by in a temple a number of Hindus had gathered to watch a dramatic performance in connexion with the Janmashthami festival. The attention of Muslims was diverted to this temple and throwing of stone on the audience began. The Hindus also commenced throwing bricks and stones. This continued for some time.

Mr. Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi, President of the local Congress Committee at this stage arrived on the scene and appealed to the parties to keep the peace. Soon after a party of police came and quickly dispersed the combatants.—Free Press.

HUNDRED CASUALTIES

ITUATION EXPECTED TO BE NORMAL

CAWNPORE, Aug. 30.

Last night passed without any incident. The city police and the military patrolled the whole night. Armoured cars kept

IN QUEST OF MINISTERS.

SIR STANLEY GOES TO DARJEELING

CALCUTTA, August 30.

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal Sir Stanley Jackson, is proceeding to Darjeeling to-morrow afternoon, in accordance with the plan previously arranged.

The Associated Press understands that he is continuing his endeavours to secure Ministers, but it is not likely that it will be possible to make an announcement regarding their appointment for some days. —A. P.

partrolling the roads in the danger zone. Some more arrests were made in the night. Casualties number over hundred. Out of these about eighty were treated in hospital. Only one death is reported up to this time. Some fifty persons while actually taking part in the riot were arrested by the District Magistrate himself and over two hundred have been arrested by the police for disobeying orders under section 144. The situation is expected to be normal very soon. The Commissioner and the Governor are expected to arrive to-day.—A P.

SIKH-MUSLIM CONFERENCE.

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

A conference is convened at Simla of Hindu and Sikh leaders to consider the situation connected with the expulsion of Sikhs and Hindus by the Frontier tribes. —Free Press.

BENGAL NATIONAL BANK

IMPERIAL BANKS SUITS FOR CLAIMS

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30.

Two suits have been filed in the Calcutta High Court by the Imperial Bank of India against the directors of the Bengal National Bank including Mr. B. Chakravarti ex-Minister, (as guarantr) claiming twenty-two and sixteen lakhs respectively —A. P.

EVES' RUSH TO SWIM CHANNEL.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Boulogne.—Fine weather and calm water have caused a rush to swim the Channel. Miss Edith Jansen and Miss Hilda Harding the former a Swedish lady started at 9.40 this evening from Boniegne, others, samely, the Swiss national champion, Doria, and Miss Ivy Hawkes are expected to start early on August 30th.—Reuter's Special.

COMPROMISE AT LAST.

(Continued from page 7.)

up and given notice of by Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, to provide that six Directors representing the interests of agriculture, commerce and industry in general, be elected by electoral colleges formed for the purpose in the following manuer:—The Governor-General shall group the nine Governor's provinces into six constituencies, for each of which an electoral college of not more than fifty persons shall be constituted by election. Every person shall be entitled to be registered on the electoral roll and to vote at an election for an electoral college, who has been assessed in the year preceding the preparation of the roll and land revenue of an amount not less than Rs 5,000 or to income tax on an income of not less than Rs. 10,000 or is a member of a Central or Provincial Legislature in British India. Every electoral college shall elect one director.

ALTERNATIVE AMENDMENT.

There is also an alternative amendment, which will provide that the six electoral colleges for election should consist of members on both the Central Provincial Legislatures, and the Presidents of District Boards and Chairman of Presidency and District Municipalities. For this purpose, the nine Governor's provinces are to be constituted into six groups. It is understood that the Government might prefer the first of these two alternatives.—A. P.

RESERVE BANK BILL.

Discussion on the motion that the Reserve Bank Bill be taken into consideration was then resumed.

Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya moved that the bill as amended by the Select Committee be circulated. He thought such a motion would have emanated from the Finance Member himself, but Sir Basil had tabled a large number of amendments to restore his original bill. This was an insult to the members of the Committee and Sir Basil had even threatened to drop the bill if his scheme was not accepted.

Sir Basil: What authority has Mr. Pandya for this suggestion?.....The press reports about the Committees proceeding, though not entirely inaccurate, were unauthorised and in some respects misleading.

SETTING UP ANOTHER EAST INDIA CO.

Mr. Pandya replied that Sir Basil had uttered a threat even yesterday. He urged that the country should have a chance of examining the two rival schemes because Sir Basil wanted to set up another East India Company in India (Laughter). Speaking with twenty-five years experience in banking and after studying the working of the Bank of England, he found that in the proposed bill of Sir Basil the directors would be responsible to nobody, and the shareholders meetings of the Imperial Bank had shown that the shareholders took no interest whatever and the directorate became close boroughs. The proposed Reserve Bank, if it was to be a shareholders bank, would be nothing more than an annexe to the Bank of England. Government was the biggest political party in the country? Why should it object to representation of non-official politicians on the directorate?

PURELY INDIAN CONTROL.

Mr. Shanmukum Chetty a member of the Joint-Committee on the Bill, said the Currency Commission did not discuss at all the question of having a State Bank. He admitted that most of the Central Banks of the world were private shareholders banks, but persons not belonging to the nationality of the country of the Central Bank could not either hold shares or exercise vote.

If Sir Basil was prepared to concede that none but Indians should be shareholders or vote, the speaker would agree to a private Central Bank.

Sir Basil Blackett responding said he would be quite willing to amend the bill to provide that only Indians and British subjects ordinarily resident in India shall have vote.

WANTED GUARANTEED.

Mr. Chetty said this did not meet his point. Then again even if there was a majority of Indian subscribers what guarantee was there that these shares would not be transferred and that the control of the whole of the financial system of India would not be handed over thereby to foreiners? The speaker was opposed to the creation of Indian vested interests in this matter and held that shareholders control had always been found to be ineffective. He agreed that the Bank must be free from control of the legislature and of Government but would insist on statutory provision of the Bank being made to secure that either the Governor or the Deputy Governor of the Bank shall me Indian. They must select the best Indian available.

Mr. Chetty referring to the recent controversies assured if the banks scheme was to be wrecked only because the legislature was not represented on the directorate he would be no party to it, so long as he could ensure that a majority of elected Indians were to be on the directorate. ((Applause in which Sir Basil joined). If such a scheme was submitted he would consider it favourably.

Proceeding Mr. Chetty explained some of the other fundamental points found by the Joint-Committee. He emphasised that the bank must be given some latitude as provided in the bill if it had to carry out the obligations of maintaining the exchange; otherwise they would only be reproducing the evils for which the Government had been responsible all these years. The provision that eighty-five per cent of the reserves in gold should be in British India was necessary in order to ensure the free inflow of gold into India. On the question of the gold mohur the Committee's decision was only a compromise because there were several on the Committee who wanted immediate coining of the gold coin. The provision in the Bill would at least ensure that the standard coin of India was the gold coin.

NOT MONSTER, BUT PET CHILD.

Concluding Mr. Chetty did not describe the bill produced in Delhi by Sir Basil Blackett as a monster but as his (Sir Basil Blackett) pet child

Sir Basil: No.

But that child was sickly, ugly, unwashed and unclothed. They took that child to Bombay in June. Bombay in June was not a sanatorium for a sickly child but there was expert medical advice available. Even then, on the very first day the child showed signs of succumbing to the baneful influence of the mosquito-ridden slums near Back Bay, but fortunately the child was saved and they took it to Calcutta where after inhaling the fresh air of the beautiful maidan it began to recover and that child now was before the House, decent and well dressed, and now Sir Basil wanted to disown it because it appeared quite different from what he produced. If the bill failed now the responsibility for it would lie not on the Opposition benches but on Sir Basil himself.—(Applause).

The Assembly then adjourned for lunch.—A. P.

"HERALD'S" STUNT.

A FALSE STATEMENT

FROM N. H. BELGAUMWALA.

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

The "Herald's" statement is absolutely false. I am endeavouring in my humble way to unite all Parties, including the Mohmedans, to present solid opposition to Government because important measures affecting India's welfare for many years are before Assembly. As it is, the executives of the three groups, Congress, Nationalist and Independent, have now commeneed meeting and consulting on common lines of action, relating to important measures which they did not do during the Delhi sessions. I am full of hope that eventually the three groups will combine in a united opposition. The "Herald's" stunt is as usual intended to cause division in Indian ranks and thereby support Government, and should, therefore, be treated with contempt.

The statement in the "Indian National Herald" referred to in Mr. Belgaumwala's telegram is the following passage from Dewan Chamanlal's telegram from Simla published by that paper in its issue of Monday:—

"Mr. Belgaumwala is arranging another pourparler between the Responsivists and Mr. Jinnah's Independents with a view to creating a solid block against the Congress. But his success is doubtful.

A joint meeting was held yesterday in Mr. Jayakar's rooms where Messrs. Kelkar, Lajpatrai, Aney, Belgaumwala, etc. were present.

Mr. Jinnah demanded certain guarantees. It is understood that the guarantees were being given."

AFTER LUNCH PROCEEDINGS.

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

Mr. M. K. Acharya urged the claims of the agriculturists of India to direct representation on the directorate of the Bank

CHAMPION OF OFFICIAL SCHEME.

Mr. Kikabhai Premchand (nominated) said he was originally of the view that the Imperial Bank ought to be converted into the Reserve Bank. But, he was now satisfied that the terms of the agreement proposed by the Imperial Bank were equitable and the reserve Bank as the Shareholders' Bank might be established dissented from the scheme of State Bank, the issue of Gold Currency and the retention of sovereign as legal tender.

Dwelling on the demerits of the State Bank, Mr. Kikabhai Premchand said it would lead to intrusion of political considerations in the sphere of banking. There would also be too much canvassing. (Voice: What about canvassing for nominations?)

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said neither prewar nor post-war models of Reserve Banks were reliable guides in the consideration of the question. He personally held that since the Imperial Bank has been performing many of the functions which the Reserve Bank would be called upon to discharge and has been centralising credit of the country, it would have been appropriate to convert the Imperial Bank into the Reserve Bank, eliminating the shareholders. Mr. Kikabhoy Premchand was a firm believer only till recently in the conversation of the Imperial Bank into a Reserve Bank, but he was so apt a pupil of his master, the Finance Member. (Sir Basil Blackett: Thank You.) that he believed to-day in the Shareholders' Bank and would believe tomorrow in State Bank if his master morrow in State ground (laughter.)

Continuing Mr. Jamnadas Mehta asked no wa tailor or tinker who might buy the Reserve Bank shares would be better qualified to safe-guard the interests of the concern? (Voice: What about tailor and tinker?) Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said he did not slight their trade, but he asked how they or any of the other shareholders became qualified to assume responsibility for the Reserve Bank.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta maintained that in joint stock companies an average shareholder rarely exercised influence in the election of the directors. Mr. Joshi (Hear hear). In the circumstances the Shareholders' Bank Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, was utterly unacceptable.

OFFICIAL DOMINATION.

Discussing the scheme of control, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that in case of the Shareholders' Bank what would happen is that the Governor and Deputy Governor would practically dominate other directors elections being only a formality. These directors, said Mr. Mehta who would only be businessmen dependent upon the favours of the Governor and the Deputy Governor could not afford to be independent.

Mr. Kikabhai: The same thing would happen insult case of your directors also.

Mr. Mehta: I am glad the honourable member admits my charge.

Mr. Kikabhai: No, I do not.

Mr. Mehta: That means the same thing and you have admitted my charge. (Laugther).

Mr Jamnadas Mehta maintained that the Select Committee's scheme of control was the best that has so far been suggested. It is, he said, a very modest scheme. In the Bank of England none but an Englishman would find a place.

Voice: Why not?

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta: A Scotchman perhaps (laughter).

Continuing, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that however clever an Indian may be either Sir Purshottam Thakurdas nor Mr. Kikabhai Premchand would ever get a chance of being Governor of the Bank of England.

Sir Victor Sassoon: Why not (laughter).

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta created the instance of an American financier who we refused the governorship of the Federal Reserve Board because he was a German-Jew.

CONGRESS ELECTORATE.

In spite of this, continued Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the Committee provided at least for four Europeans on the directorate. He dissented from the view that only commercial interests were concerned in the sound administration of the Bank. The Congress as the most broad-based and representative National body was most qualified to represent national interests and elect a director. But since the Government would not accept the Congress electorate, the body most competent to represent the large interests of the country next to Congress was the legislature.

"Why do you brand the suggestion as political?" asked Mr. Mehta. Voice: Then what is? What else is it? Mr. Jamnadas Mehta: It is not exclusively a political body. It is as much a social and economic body as political.

CONSTITUTIONAL IMPROPRIETY

In this connection, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta referred to the Conference at the Viceregal Lodge to discuss the Reserve Bank Bill and said while the object was laudable, he wanted to protest against the gross constitutional impropriety of the Governor-General who would be called upon to assent or withhold assent to the Bill in his capacity as head of the Government, being made a partisan in the controversy. I would have been a party to this constitutional impropriety and attended the Conference, but it was an accident that saved me, said Mr. Jamnadas Mehta amidst laughter.

As an alternative to the legislature, Mr. Jamnadas suggested electoral college composed of elected presidents of local bodies and municipalities in each province and who would return one director each.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta next discussed the respective merits of fixed fuduciary system and proportional reserve system.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta next referred to the recent sale of silver and said it was contrary to the understanding between the Finance Member and the Select Committee.

Sir Basil Blackett repudiated that there was any understanding with the Committee or any branch of it. He pointed out that all that the Committee had suggested was caution in the sale of silver which the Government observed.

At this stage the President intervened and said "If the Honourable Member does not catch the eye of the Chair next time he will have to thank himself."

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who had been speaking for full one hour brought his remarks to a close.

SIR A. MURRAY'S MAIDEN SPEECH.

Sir Alexander Muray, who followed, received an ovation as he rose to make his maiden speech.

Sir Alexander paid a warm tribute to the labours of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas on the Currency Commission and said if ever he wanted a colleague on a Committee who mastered details and looked at both sides, he could not ask for any one better than Sir Purshottamdas.

PRESIDENT REBUKES.

President: That is not the issue before the House.

Referring to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's assertion that no foreigners would find a place on the Board of the Central Bank, he gave the instance of Germany.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta rose to make an explanation

President: "Order, the Hon. Member may not interrupt the member. He can make a personal explanation after the speaker had concluded." and saying this, the President, intending to call Sir Alexander Murray to continue his speech, named Sir Alexander Muddiman, ex-Leader of the House and the Home Member which sent the House into roars of laughter.

Continuing, Sir Alexander Murray said if the conditions demanded it, the Bank of England would not hesitate to have an Indian on its Board.

EUROPEAN INTERESTS.

Sir Alexander Murray then said he was personally in favour of Shareholders Bank, but after listening to the debates in the House he would not press for it. He did not understand why there should be a feeling that European interests were not entitled to be represented on the Board of the Reserve Bank or have a voice in matter which involved general interests. Sir Alexander Murray said that as long as India was an integral part of the British Empire we did not see why, while an Englishman or Scotchman for available for the job and fit for it. India should go to Russia or Czecho-Slovakia for suitable men.

Mr. Chetty here desired to make a personal explanation.

President: If the Hon. Member makes Sir Alexander: "With pleasure, sir."

Mr. Shunmukham Chetty: What I intended to convey this morning was, that while un-official European interests may have voice in the management of the Bank, they should not have control of the Bank and that the Indian interests should have predominant representation.

Sir Alexander Murray: Sir, after hearing Mr. Chetty's explanation, I feel less sore. (laughter).

Sir Alexander Murray next referred to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's emphasis on foreigners.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta wanted to make a personal explanation.

President: If the Hon. Member makes strong speeches he must be prepared to receive replies. (laughter.)

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta: Sir, I am entitled to the protection of the Chair when I am wrongly quoted.

President: Member may.

As Mr. Jamnadas Mehta stood his ground while the President was speaking there were cries of "order," "order', and President rebuked Mr. Jamnadas for not resuming his seat The President promised Mr. Jamnadas Mehta an opportunity to make a personal explanation after Sir Alexander Murray concluded.

The President called upon Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to make his personal explanation, but not to reply Sir Alexander Murray or make speeches.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta: I want to contradict the misstatement of Sir Alexander Murray.

President: That is not personal explanation then (laughter).

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta then said that Sir Alexander Murray had said that on the Board of the German Central Bank there were foreigners. He cited from the constitution of the Bank which said that none but a German national could be on the Board.

Sir Alexander Murray: I know for a fact that out of the 14 Governors seven are German nationals.

Sir Basil Blackett: Sir, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has evidently got an old copy of the constitution. I have here the latest copy.

President: Will the Finance Member supply the Hon. Member with the latest copy?

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta: No. I have the latest copy here.

President: Anything more.(laughter).

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta: No.

President.—The House stands adjourned till to-morrow. (more laughter).—Free Press.

FLOOD DEVASTATIONS IN INDIA

OFFICIAL STATEMENT IN ASSEMBLY

SIMLA, August 30.

In the Legislative Assembly Mr. Dalal, Education Secretary, gave a comprehensive account of the devastations caused by the recent floods in different parts of India. The loss of human life in the British districts of Gujarat was not large, but damage in other respects is heavy, population of the tract affected in the Bombay Presidency was one and a half millions. The principal damage has been to house and property. As for crops, vigorous resowing operations were going. Loss of cattle was not so serious as was originally conjectured. Communication has been re-established. It was hoped to have a reliable estimate of the total extent of damage and the amount of financial assistance required from provincial revenues within a few days. The Government of Bombay was distributing takavi grants and making grants of timber and other building materials. The Central Flood Relief Fund in Bombay Presidency had reached seven lakhs. Funds such as the one started by Mr. Patel had also succeeded in collecting substantial sums. The Indian Peoples' Famine Trust were making a grant of three lakhs on certain conditions.

In Bihar and Orissa about 50 persons are believed to have lost their lives in the Bhadrak Division. There has been considerable damage to houses in the affected tracts, but much of the damagge could be repaired without great expense. The damage to crops was not extensive. Serious damage had been caused to the main railway line. Grants for gratuitous relief for the next three months and for takavi for re-transplantation of crops in August had been sanctioned by the local Government, and further loans and contributions for house-building and for loss relief and for feeding the population affected had been made and the situation was reported to be well in hand.

The Secretary read a message received from the Governor of Bihar greatly appreciating the message of sympathy with the people of Bihar passed by the Assembly and for the cordial interest and welfare of the afflicted shown by the Assembly. The message assured that the local Government had already taken comprehensive measures for the relief of the distressed. —A. P.

YARN BILL PASSED IN SELECT COMMITTEE.

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

It is understood, that in the Select Committee on the Bill to safeguard manufacture of yarn, Government's proposals was carried by eight to six votes.

Sir George Rainey, Sir Victor Sassoon, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Lamb, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. Shanmukkham Chetty and Pandit Kunzru voted for the Bill Mr. C. Duraswamy Iyengar, Mr. S. C Mitter, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Raja Gazhanafar Ali Khan, Munshi Iswar Saran and Diwan Chaman Lal voted against the Bill.—Free Press.

RIOT AT BAREILLY

PROCESSION SEQUEL

NNUMERABLE CASUALTIES

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 30.

A Bareilly Correspondent wires to the "Leader":—

A clash occurred between a Janmastami procession and a crowd of Mahomedans, and it is believed that the number of casulties is considerable. The injuries of a few are understood to have been fatal. Sporadic fighting is said to be going on.—A. P.

MALICIOUS AND IMPUDENT STATEMENT.

BENARES MEDICOS CONDEMN MAYO'S BOOK

BENARES, Aug. 29.

The Medical Association Benares at a special meeting held on August 27 unanimously passed the following resolution:

"That this meeting emphatically condemns Miss Katherine Mayo's criticism of Indians in her book called "Mother India", that any information gathered from the statistics of charitable hospitals to which mostly the poorer classes resort does not justify such a wholesale condemnation, that even the poorer classes of India are no worse than those of Western countries that any information gathered from irresponsible medical men and women not in touch with the higher classes of Indian society can scarcely warrant such a malicious and impudent statement."—A. P.

MAILS THROUGH AIR.

BIG PROJECT IN CONTEMPLATION

MADRAS, Aug. 29.

The Associated Press understands that the opening of an Air mail service from Colombo to Tanjore and from Tanjore to Madras and from Madras to Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi is in contemplation. The big maidan near the Bristol Institute, Tanjore will be utilised for the construction of an aerodrome.—A. P.

MADRAS CONGRESS PRESIDENT

ASSAM SUPPORTS DR. ANSARI.

GAUHATI Aug. 29.

The Assam Provincial Congress Committee has nominated Dr. M. A. Ansari for the presidentship of the coming Madras Congress.—A. P.

RELIEF TO THE FLOOD STRICKEN

PATIALA'S MUNIFICENT DONATION TO PATEL FUND

PATIALA Aug. 29.

H. H. the Maharaja ofPatiala has made a donation of Rs. 10,000 to the Gujerat Flood Relief Fund started by the Hon. Mr. Vi J. Patel.—A. P.

JAPANESE TROOPS SHANTUNG.

WITHDRAWAL IN IMMEDIATEUTURE

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Tokio.—It is officially announced that Government has decided to withdraw the Japanese troops from Shantung in the immediate future.—Reuter.

HIGH COURT

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

G. I. P. RAILWAY CO'S APPEAL DISMISSED

The first case under the new Workmen's Compensation Act was decided by the Chief Jutice Sir Amberson Marten and Mr. Justice Crump on the Appellate Side of the High Court.

An employee of the G.I.P. Railway, under instructions from superior officer, was travelling in the electric train. He was standing at the door of the car, supporting himself on the vertical bar when he was thrown out on the lines by a jerk and died instantaneously. The Commissioner awarded Rs. 750 as lump compensation to the father of the deceased under Section 3 of the Act which provided for accidents "arising out of and in course of employment." The railway company appeals to the High Court.

The company admitted that the accident was in course of the deceased's employment but denied that it was "out of his employment." They also contended that the man acted in wilful disobedience of the rule prohibiting standing near the door.

JUDGMENT.

Their Lordships in their judgment, observed that the rule was for safety of all passengers in general and not specially for workmen. The company, therefore could not claim protection under Section 3 of the Act. The justification pleaded by the company for keeping the doors open on the grounds that there were not sufficient porters and that the practice was in accordance with the regulations of the Railway Board, could not be substantiated. In the present case, the door was already open and was not opened by the deceased workman. The man travelled in the way he did under the impression that it was safe, and by so doing he did not expose himself to any added risk beyond the ordinary passengers.

Under the circumstances, their Lordships confirmed the Commissioner's award and dismissed the company's appeal.

Their Lordships hoped this case would not be the forerunner of others of the same kind.

SHIPPING COMPANY'S LIABILITY.

LOSS OF CARGO ON STEAMER.

The Hon. the Chief Justice Sir Amberson Marten and rMr. Justice Blackwell on the Appellate Side of the High Court decided an interesting point regarding the liability of a Shipping Company for loss of cargo.

The suit was brought by Vasudeo Baburao Kamat, a trader of Honaver against the Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. the before the Sub-judge of Honaver for damages on account of loss of a cask of iron nails which, he alleged, was due to the negligence of the Company's agents and servants.

The cask was sent to the plaintiff by his commission agent at Bombay. It was admitted that it fell into the sea when it was being unloaded from the steamer "Indravati" in the open sea outside the port of Honaver by means of a sling. A number of casks were in the same sling, and owing to the steamer rolling, the casks and sling struck against the side of the vessel, and the plaintiff's cask accidently became released from the sling and fell into the sea. The plaintiff claimed damages of Rs. 32.

The defence of the Company was that the loss was due to an accident on the sea, and not though the negligence of their servants. The Sub-judge dismissed the suit.

The plaintiff appealed to the District Judge of Kanara who revised the lower court's decision and passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff, holding that the conditions of the bill of landing were not binding on the plaintiff. The defendant Company then appealed to the High Court.

JUDGMENT.

Their Lordships in their judgment analysed the legal aspect of the case. The trial judge, they observed, held as a matter of law that even though the goods were shipped under the bill of lading, yet unless the shipowners could show that the consignee expressly authorised his shipping agent to accept the terms in the bill, the consignee was not bound. In other words, the consignee might accept the carriage of the goods, but he was not bound by the special conditions of his carriage, unless his agent had been authorised to assent to them and had in fact assented to hem. That view was in the teeth, no only of mercantile custom, but also of the statue of 1856, Secion 1.

The judge was bound by the Act and he had no jurisdiction to ignore it. If the judge's view was correct the shipping industry would be paralysed so far as the carriage of cargo was concerned.

Their Lordships came to the conclusion that the conditions of the bill of lading were binding on the consignee,, and the shipping company was protected. Thier Lordships, acting under regulation II of 1827, discharged the order of the District Judge, restored the original decree of the Sub-judge, and directed the plaintiff to pay the costs throughout.

Their Lordships made it clear that it was only under exceptional cases like the present one that they would interfere, although the amount involved was very small, because to allow a contrary decision to remain might result confusion in such an important matter.

ADDRESS TO MR. ANDREWS.

MADRAS CORPORATION FOLLOWS SUIT.

MADRAS, Aug. 30.

The Madras Corporation resolved unanimously to present an address of congratulation and welcome to Mr. C. F. Andrews on his recent successful mission in the cause of Indians in South Africa and that a sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be sanctioned for the purpose.

In appealing to the House to vote unanimously for the resolution, Mr. Satyamurthy paid a tribute to Mr. Andrews and said his work in South Africa was universally acclaimed.—Free Press.

GUJARATI MANDAL'S QUOTA

The Joint Hon. Secretaries of the Elphinstone College Gujarati Mandal state:—

"Rs. 2,700 have been realised from the public concert organised by above Mandal in aid of the Gujarat Flood Relief Fund as under:—

Rs. 2,608 Proceeds by the sale of tickets; Rs. 92 Proceeds by the sale of programmes.

The expenses which amounted to Rs. 158-4-6 have been borne by the Mandal.

LATEST NEWS

NAGPUR, Aug. 30.

Shrimathi Mussamat Chaturabai Kotak, the leader of the local "Republicans" has been convicted and sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment for carrying a dagger without a license. She offered no defence. —A. P.

BOMBAY, Aug. 30.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, as the leader of the Opposition in the Assembly has received the following message from the Associated Chambers of Commerce, Japan: "The cotton yarn duty proposed to your Parliament is specifically aimed against the Japanese imports. We regret that it will have an injurious effect on Indo-Japanese trade. The Associated Chambers of Commerce, Japan, therefore, offer you their resolutions praying you kindly to endeavour to prevent its passage, for the maintenance of cordial relations between the two countries."

Pandit Motilal has wired the message to Mr. Srinivasa Aiyengar.—A. P.

MADRAS, Aug. 30.

Mr. C. F. Andrews arrived in Madras this afternoon from Bangalore, for a short stay. A large gathering at the station gave him a rousing reception. Noticing that Mr. Andrews' right hand was swathed in heavy bandages, the Associated Press representative questioned him as to its cause. Mr. Andrews replied that he had met with an accident yesterday. While hurrying to catch Mr. Gandhi, who was taking a walk in Kumara Park in Bangalore, Mr. Andrews tipped over a stone and fell on his face. Fortunately, he brought both his hands in time to protect his face. He however sustained a deep cut on the right hand and a cut on the left, and also bruises on the face. Mr. Gandhi, noticing the fall, hurried to Mr. Andrews and dressed the wounds. "These bandages were tied by Mr. Gandhi" said Mr. Andrews, affectionately, as he removed the bandages on his hands on arrival at his residence in Madras. Mr. Andrews is keeping quite fit and will go through all his engagements.—A. P.

Panchgani Hindu High School.

Second Term Begins 5th September.

Ideal residential High School for Hindu children. Salubrious, equable hill climate.- Education from Elementary Gujarati and Marathi upto Matric. Children from 6 years admitted. Supervision of Nurse-Matron. Efficient staff and healthy food.

FEES PER MONTH RS. 50.

For Prospectus, apply to:

L. V. KHANDWALA
Hon. Secretary,
Panchgani Hindu Education Society.
11, Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

RED SCOTCH SHINING
GRANITE PILLARS
OF DIFFERENT SIZES
for TEMPLES & PALACES
Ready available from stock.
RAVAL & CO.,
13, Bank St., Fort, BOMBAY.

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 6.)

ment are characterised by great care, wise discrimination and judgment." I am afraid, while championing the cause of Medical Education in Bombay, "Medicus" has allowed himself to be carried away by over-enthusiasm, perhaps, bias. One may, if one so chooses, point out that canvassing alone however intensive, cannot win either the good-will or the confidence of one's colleagues, as would be clear from any of the recent elections. But I deliberately do not wish to permit myself to assess the merits of the various Syndics and Deans.

May I suggest to my friend, "One who knows" and also to "Medicus" to cast off the veils of nom de plumes and come out in the Press in their own names, so that the Medical Profession may attach due importance to their opinions.—Yours, etc.,

S. K. VAIDYA.

Medical Research Laboratory,
Queens Road, Bombay 4.
Aug. 25.

II.

"Medical Education in Bombay."

To the Editor of the "Times of India",
Bombay.

Sir,—I shall feel obliged if you will be so good as to extend to me the courtesy of your columns.

The allegations—nay the charges—made against the Medical Faculty and even the University, by "Medicus" and in your editorials are so grave, and if true, so damaging to the fair name and honour of the University, that I was tempted to be a little sceptical in believing them wholesale; but the language and tone of your leaders left me very little choice. It will be clear to you from the steps I have taken in this connection, that I have attached to them due importance.

Sir, I am a lover of Purity in Public life and particularly in our University life and I feel with you that anything smacking of irregularity in University affairs, should not be tolerated for a moment. Feeling as I do in this matter, I have made it my business to make thorough-going inquiries in well-informed quarters and I am setting down below the result of my inquiry, in the first place, as a reply to "Medicus" and in the second place, to enable you to come to the right conclusion.

"Medicus's charge runs thus:—"It was not very long ago that I was told by a gentleman long and honourably associated with University affairs, how a short time ago a medical student who was found copying and ordered by the European chief supervisor to be expelled from the rest of the examination, was through some influence and manipulation, allowed to sit for the remaining part of the examination, the very next day, in spite of and in direct contravention of the above order. The University Registrar, however, considering this a very serious matter, brought this gross irregularity to the notice of the powers that be, with the result that the Medical Faculty was finally compelled to debar the student from examination for a period of two years."

THE FACTS: As I find them, are as under:—

1. Two students were suspected of copying at the Inter M. B., B.S. examination in April of this year.
2. The Supervisor concerned was Dr. Thoothi, who ordered the students out, and not the senior European Supervisor.
3. The students concerned, narrated to a relative of one of them, who incidentally happens to be an eminent Bombay consultant, and who took their complaint to the Dean of the College, from which, they had been sent up for the examination.
4. The Dean, as in duty bound, went to the Registrar of the University with the relative of the student and put their case before him for what action the Registrar thought right to take.
5. The Registrar of the University, in view of the information given to him, permitted the students to continue to appear in the remaining portions of the examination on the distinct understanding that the decision of the Syndicate, whatever it may be, would be final and binding.
6. The Registrar then referred their case to the Syndicate for orders.
7. After due inquiry, the Syndicate RUSTICATED the students for two years.

So much for my Friend "Medicus's" charge. The facts speak for themselves.

Now let us examine the charge you made in your leader of July 28, 1927. It runs thus:—"Certain grave irregularities were allowed recently to be hushed up and inquiry was burked for certain reasons and every medical student in the city and a certain section of the lay public knew, why this extraordinary procedure was adopted."

The facts, as ascertained by me, are as under:—

1. Allegations were made by certain students, that some other students knew beforehand the examination questions, and according to them, one of the many examiners was responsible for the leakage.
2. All the allegations were sent to the Vice-Chancellor, who requested the University Registrar to make the necessary inquiry and draw up a report, before the matter was placed before the Syndicate.
3. After making a full inquiry and submitting all the papers relating to the case, the Registrar reported that there was no foundation in fact for the allegations, and that the theory that the students knew the questions beforehand, could not be supported, as they had failed.
4. The report was then considered by the Syndicate, who ordered the papers to be filed.

Now Sir, may I ask, where is the burking of the inquiry? And may I ask where is the grave irregularity? As a matter of fact, the facts stated above go to prove that a proper inquiry was made by the Authorities concerned.

I trust the above statement of facts, as ascertained by me, would help to purify the atmosphere polluted by suspicions and insinuations.

Yours truly,
S. K. VAIDYA.

29th August, 1927, Bombay.

Mr. H. G. Tyebji, who has been appointed Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay.

THE FLOOD

WHAT CAN THE PEOPLE DO?

Rivers of America are rolling full of mud,
What can we do? What can we do?
Storm-clouds of yesterday sent an awful flood.
What can the people do?
Storm-clouds of yesterday sent an awful flood,
John Doe and Wilson paid the price of blood;
Standing where the river side is dangerous as a dud,
We ask if there is anything to do.
Blue mud is boiling on the Sacramento's banks,
What can we do? What can we do?
Yellow mud is rolling the Mississippi's flanks,
What can the people do?
Yellow mud is roiling the Mississippi's flanks,
Black mud is gassing the Androscaggin Yanks,—
Everyone indifferent to millionaires or cranks
Ballyhooing something we should do.
Higher comes the freshet up, all the waters teem,
What can we do? What can we do?
Cattle, barns, and fences carried down the stream,
What can the people do?
Cattle, barns, and fences carried down the stream,
Slopes on which in other years the sun was glad to beam
Reek to-day with dirty oil, blasting Lincoln's dream,—
Are we helpless? Is there nothing we can do?
Dikes a hundred years have built crashed beneath the bay,
What can we do? What can we do?
Bridges, locks, and villages swamped or swept away,
What can the people do?
Bridges, locks, and villages swamped or swept away,
Still we stand benumbed and dazed and will not even pray;
Hoping every muddy stream will clear itself some day,
We reckon there is nothing we can do.

WILBERT SNOW.
in the "World To-morrow".

ELDERS MEET IN SIMLA.

(Continued from page 7.)

report of the Joint-Committee on the Light Houses Bill.

Mr. S. R. Das introduced a bill amending the Indian Succession Act 1925 and Married Women's Property Act. The proposed amendment will bring Indian Law on this subject into line with the British Law.

Mr. Das also introduced a bill amending the Indian Limitation Act 1908 for giving effect to the conclusions of the Government of India reached after consulting the local Governments on the recommendations of the Civil Justice Committee.

Mr. MacWatters introduced a bill amending the Assam Labour and Emigration Act 1901 to make it possible consequent upon the withdrawal of the Executive notification to levy a cess on garden-sardars and on assisted emigrants and to validate the collection of cesses already paid or imposed.

Mr. Das introduced a bill enabling corporate bodies to hold property in joint ownership. Mr. Das further introduced a bill amending the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act 1909 for making clear a conflict in practice in different High Courts in Section 7 and 36 of the Insolvency Act.

Mr. Haig introduced a bill amending the Indian Divorce Act.

On the motion of Mr. Das the House then passed the bill amending the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act 1909 and the Provincial Insolvency Act 1920 as passed by the Legislative Assembly and adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

SANDHURST REPORT TO BE DEBATED

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

The Council of State will debate tomorrow on the report of the Sandhurst Committee.—Free Press.

A BELATED ATTEMPT.

MR. PRAKASAMS ON VICEROY'S SPEECH.

Bombay, August 30.

On his way to Simla, Mr. T. Prakasam, President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, touched Bombay and during his few hours' stay, he gave an interview to the Free Press of India.

Speaking of the communal situation, with particular reference to the speech of His Excellency the Viceroy, Mr. Prakasam surveyed the communal troubles in 1922 and in later years at Multan, Shahranpur, and other places in Northern India, and said that the mischief had been fomented by interested agencies to the benefit of Government, to lower the flag of the Congress, though Mahatma Gandhi had almost succeeded in achieving unity.

It is certainly gratifying that the Viceroy should at least now think of having a conference with popular leaders to solve this question. But this is a belated attempt. If Government had been firm at the very outset, these riots would have been prevented long ago. The moment Government made it clear that they would not tolerate communal representation, Muslim leaders, under the leadership of Mr. M. A. Jinnah, who a fortnight previous to it had said that it was unthinkable to give up communal representation, met and formulated the now famous Delhi proposals. Settlement of communal differences that may be arrived at, through the intervention of Government, will not be lasting. It is with a view to checkmate political freedom of this country that these communal differences are created. The moment that political freedom is conceded, communal differences will settle down as they had in Europe and other countries. —Free Press.

"PIONEER'S" COMMENT ON VICEROY'S SPEECH.

A "TTEMPT TO PIERCE MIST OF SUSPICION"

ALLAHABAD, August 30.

Commenting on the Viceroy's speech, the "Pioneer" says, "Lord Irwin has essayed another blow at the demon of communal discord. In addressing the two Houses, the Viceroy made a definite offer. This offer must, of necessity, appeal to the imagination. It should at least be welcomed by all responsible men as a truly courageous attempt to pierce the mists of suspicion and distrust, which so obscure the vision to-day, with the golden shaft of sanity. No one knows better than Lord Irwin that he may be courting failure. Acceptance of the offer would at least indicate acquiescence in a notable step towards the solution of a formidable problem. It would hold out hopes which, given the necessary sincerity of intention on all sides, might even justify the suggesture of a very gallant optimist.—A. P.

THE COMMUNAL PROBLEM

MAHATMAJI ON VICEROY'S SPEECH

BANGALORE, Aug. 29.

Mr. Gandhi interviewed by the Associated Press representative regarding the Viceroy's proposal to convene a Conference said he was not over enthusiastic over the official initiative in solving the Hindu-Muslem question but welcomed co-operation from any quarter in his regard.—A. P.

VISCOUNT CECIL RESIGNS.

(Continued from page 7.)

national safety. The Premier emphasises that this policy does not differ materially from Lord Cecil's, and that whatever differences that have arisen do not relate to the broad policy of peace and disarmament as much as on the means by which the policy can be most effectively carried forward.

DIFFERENCES EXAGGERATED

As regards the Preparatory Commission the Premier says: "You presided over the Sub-Cmbmittee which prepared the British case and practically drafted your own instructions." Mr. Baldwin at present refrains from entering into details of the Naval Conference, but repeats that Lord Cecil exaggerates whatever differences have existed. He denies that Government is blameworthy in connection with the breakdown. On the contrary it worked for a compromise to last.

He refuses to share Lord Cecil's pessimism asd quotes the progress made in other, if less ambitious, methods like the Washington Conference, the Locarno Treaty and the settlement with Turkey, all of which have led to a measure of disarmament. He points out that Britain's expenditure on armaments has fallen yearly and hopes that even the Naval Conference may yet result not only in an early reduction of naval expenditure but ultimately in better understanding of each other's problems. Mr. Baldwin acknowledges that difficulties are many and great,, but that is no reason for throwing up the sponge. It is the task of a statesman to learn from failure no less than from success, especially in this age-long problem which has hitherto baffled all efforts for a permanent solution.—Reuter.

SIR JOHN BENTON DEAD.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Deaths are announced of Sir John Benton, and Doctor John Henry Bernard.—Reuter's Special.

(Sir John Benton, C.I.E., K.C.I.E., whose death is reported was Inspector-General of Irrigation and later on Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Punjab Irrigation Branch. He retired in 1912.

Most Rev. and Rt. Hon John Henry Bernard, whose death is also reported, was a provost of Trinity College, Dublin. He was born in India in 1860. He was a great scholar and held various posts in the Irish Educational Service. He is known as a great author.)

CAUSE OF SEVENOAKS DISASTER.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

At the official enquiry into the Sevenoaks Disaster evidence disclosed that a pair of wheels of engine had left the metals 500 yards before the crash. The injured driver testified that the engine was one of the new River type which had a tendency to roll when travelling over fifty miles an hour. —Reuter's Special.

INDIAS ILLS TO-DAY.

COMRADE BHARUCHA'SIA

BOMBAY, Aug. 30.

"With the best of intention" says Mr. B. F. Bharucha, in a statement to the Free Press of India, "Lord Irwin's diagnosis of India's ailment is incomplete, and his remedy is partial and gentle. For, he considers the Hindu-Muslim tension as an all-absorbing problem; and a Round Table Conference of Hindu and Muslim leaders as its best panacea. This is like living in a Wonderland and shirking the main issues of the day. For, what are India's ills to-day? They are

(1) Primarily, Economic exploitation,
(2) Secondarily, Political enslavement,
(3) and lastly, Communal estrangement.

If Lord Irwin means well of India, then (1) let him give us 16 pence ratio, gold currency, State Bank and Protection to Textile Industry; (2) Let him convene a Round Table Conference to settle India's future Government; (3) And as regards Communal tension, let him issue strict instructions that officers of the places where Hindu-Muslim disturbances occur, will forfeit their right of promotion for three years; and the result will be marvellous.

If, as Arthur Moore says, Britain wants to fight Bolshevism, and wants a united India to help her, then let Lord Irwin note that the present policy of Drift is simply courting Bolshevism, which, in spirit, is permeating India, despite all the efforts of the Sea Customs Officers, C. I. D. and representatives of the Scotland Yard in India. If Lord Irwin means business, let him convene a Round Table Conference for settling a scheme of Swaraj. Without that, his fine words alone will not bridge the growing gulf between Britain and Hind.

Leaders, please insist on your demand for a Round Table Conference for political liberty and not for theology. Beware of digression and sweet expression."—Free Press.

HOW TO HELP THE NEEDY

CO-OPERATORS MEET IN AHMEDABAD.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 29.

Under the auspices of the Ahmedabad Co-operative Institute a public meeting was held this evening under the presidency of Dr. Joseph Benjamin, when several speakers made suggestions to start an advisory board to start co-operative credit societies, to open co-operative stores, and to start unions to open urban banks. The President, Dr. Benjamin, suggested that just as in 1905 help was given to the poor to build or to repair their damaged houses, similar help is necessary on the present occasion.

Not only Extra Size but Extra Quality also

ISHVERDAS & CO.,
ONE and ONLY ONE Distributors. P. O. Box 733, Bombay 1.
150 Years' Reputation in each Packet.

THE
LABOUR
MONTHLY

A MAGAZINE OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR
Editor: R. PALME DUTT.

THE active worker who wishes to be really well-informed on all big issues in the world to-day reads THE LABOUR MONTHLY. Whether the information he seeks is political, industrial, foreign or international, he finds it in the well printed pages of THE LABOUR MONTHLY. Let us take an example. This is how our readers will have been able to follow the Miner's fight in all its stages :—

1926 MARCH	The Coal Crisis and the Way Out A. J. Cook, (Secretary, M.F.G.B.)
MAY	The Coal Reporter and After Arthur Horner, (S.W.M.F.)
JUNE	The Miner's Struggle Continues Herbert Smith, (President M.F.G.B.)
JULY	The Great Mining Crisis A. J. Cook (Secretary M.F.G.B.) The Miner's Struggle in Midsummer 1926 R. Page Arnot
AUGUST	Where the Miners let down ?—J.R. Campbell. The Miner's Struggle in the North Will Lawther.
SEPTEMBER	Another Stage in the Miner's Struggle A. Horner (S.W.M.F.)

Subscription Rates :—

Post free. British Isles—1 year 7/-, 6 months 3/6 Foreign—1 year 8/- or 2 dollars, 6 months 4/- or 1 dollar

Bound Volumes. Copies can be exchanged for a bound volume for 4/6 or the bound volumes for 1925 can be supplied for 10/6.

Published at
162 BUCKINGHAM PALACE ROAD, LONDON, S. W. I.
SIX PENCE

IF YOU WISH TO READ
"The World's News"
SUBSCRIBE TO THE
"AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA"
Bi-Weekly or Weekly
EDITION).

There are in India a great many people who do not subscribe to a daily paper and yet desire to have a full record of the current Indian and Foreign news. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition), is specially printed to meet such a demand. It contains all the most important intelligence and comments from the daily edition of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" besides giving a mass of reading matters on varied topics such as will be welcomed in every home.

Every reader in India can afford to subscribe to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition), for the annual subscription, inclusive of postage is only Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively per annum.

It circulates throughout the length and breadth of India and Burma, Malaya, Arabia and East Africa. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-weekly or Weekly) is thus one of the best advertising mediums in the country. Advertising rates will be forwarded on application to the Secretary.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika, Ltd."
CALCUTTA.

ZEISS
PRISM BINOCULARS

ALL MODELS. AT EXTREMELY MODERATE RATES.
FROM THE AGENTS
BALIWALA
AND
HOMI
OPTICIANS
279, Hornby Road Cpp. Whiteaway, & 361, Kalbadevi Road BOMBAY.

HARASSMENT OF PASSENGERS BEGUN

GOVT. ASSURANCE FALSIFIED

"VIRAMGAM CORDON MUST GO," SAYS MR. SETH

The following statement has been made to the press on the Viramgaum Cordon by Mr. Amritlal D. Seth who arrived in Bombay on Monday from Kathiawar:—

I arrived to-day by Kathiawar Mail and had the personal experience of the working of Viramgam Cordon and I confess, I was not prepared for the state of things that I witnessed at Viramgam last night. Ere, this, I have passed Viramgaum Cordon twice or thrice and I told everyone concerned that there does not appear anything like a Cordon, and I believe, I have given the impression of being a sort of an unofficial apologist for the working of the Cordon. But yesterday night, at Viramgaum, I saw things that I cannot allow to pass without a protest.

HARASSMENT OF PASSENGERS.

The Bhavnagar Mail by which I came was almost untouched. There was very little inspection amounting to nil. But when the Rajkot Mail arrived, things at once assumed a different turn. Some three of the officers at once began to petrol. I tried to follow one officer only; and saw that in about half a dozen cases, he asked passengers to open their trunks. To me it appeared that if he saw more than one trunk in the same place, irrespective of the number of tickets with them, he considered it a case for inspection.

When the trunk was opened by the passenger, the officer put his hands in the trunk and tried to go through the whole set of things in most cases. He used to ask whether, the clothes were old or new and if the passenger said they were clothes for his ordinary wear, he let the passenger go. It meant that if the clothes were new, the officer thought them liable to be taxed.

But what upset me was a case of tablecloth in a trunk. It was seen in a trunk. The officer took it out, examined it, and then asked the passenger whether it was made of silver, and the price of it. When the passenger informed the officer that it was worth Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 only, he was let go. That is, if the price was more, or the cloth a silver-made one, the officer intended to tax it. The whole of the system of inquiry, it appeared to me, was one which is against the alleged intentions of the Government.

I draw the following conclusions thereform :—

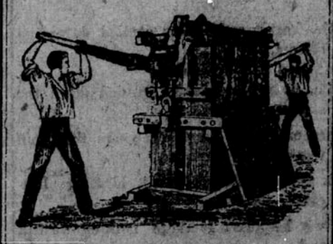
(1) That the passengers are being examined irrespective of the suspicious nature or otherwise of the kit.

(2) That the officers do not usually distinguish between personal and business kit.

(3) That the high prices etc. of the wit at once tempt them to go in for taxation.

I now feel that irrespective of the original intentions of the Government, when put to working and given in the hands of the officials the Cordon cannot but be demoralized into harassment. Till now, I thought that because the Government was very keen to see that passengers should not be harassed, no demoralization would be allowed of creep in. But I found that the evil has begun to creep in, and it is difficult to check it. And the Cordon, therefore, cannot but give harassment to the passengers. It must, therefore, go. At any rate, we cannot but stand against it.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, IRON MONGERS & TIMBER MERCHANTS
JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 41001.
GAHAGAN'S IMPROVED PORTABLE
HAY PRESSES
Recommended for Light Baling purposes for Manual Power.



IN STOCK FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
Largely Supplied to
GOVERNMENT IN FOREST DEPARTMENTS Etc.
We have a large stock of Metals, Hardware, Tools, &c., which we can supply at reasonable rates.
ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

NOTTS-LANCASHIRE STRUGGLE.

WYKES KNOCKS UP 162.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The following were closing scores in County Cricket matches which began on Saturday:

Middlesex versus Surrey: Middlesex 54 and 322 for nine and declared (Hearne 167 not out) Surrey 149 and seven for no wicket.

Essex versus Kent: Kent 225 and 176 for two (Hardinge 51, Ashdown 100 not out) Essex 360 (Wykes 162, Franklin 56).

Leicester versus Lancashire: Leicester 268 (Macdonald five for 56) Lancashire 248 for six (Watson 111).

Hampshire versus Warwickshire: Warwick 364. Hampshire 352, (Newman 90, Kennedy 52).

Gloucester versus Northants: Northants: 124 and 104 for two (Woolley 52, not out) Gloucester 394 (Hammond 193).

Derby versus Notts: Derby 141 and 107 for four (Storer 58 not out), Notts 314 (Payton 136).

Sussex versus Yorkshire: Sussex 221 (Gilligan 59 not out, Macaulay five for 83) Yorkshire 290 for eight (Leyland 57, Kilner, 84 not out).

Glamorgan versus Somerset: Somerset 122 and 348 for seven, (White 62) Glamorgan 182, (Creswell four for 43).

KEEN CONTEST FOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

The respective struggles of Notts and Lancashire engrossed the attention to-day. It does not appear as if Lancashire will expire without a struggle. Payton, who has been described as the most under-rated batsman in England, played five hours of pain-staking cricket during which he hit eleven times to the boundary. The match-winning innings of Watson was correspondingly valuable. Watson batted for five hours and a quarter. It is stated that Shipman retired from the match a ball from Macdonald on Saturday having displaced his rib cartilege. Middlesex were seven down for 199. Durston who made 37 with Hearne added 99 for the eighth wicket. Hearne was at the wickets for five hours and 45 minutes, his chief hits being ten fours. Wykes played the best first class innings of his career, hitting 18 boundaries in four hours and forty minutes' play. A. E. Gilligan gave a faultless display for two hours and 25 minutes. Newman took three hours and forty minutes for his 90 which included only five fours.—Reuter's Special.

UNTOUCHABLITY

(Continued from page 6.)

measures of a progressive nature calculated slowly to wipe off this evil. But our march of progress has been very slow as it is bound to be.

WANTED A VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN.

It is very difficult for anyone to enunciate any positive dogma as to how to wipe out this National canker from our midst. At any rate one can see that a stage has definitely arrived when workers are not deliberately condemned or cruelly treated by those uncompromising bigots of social unity. We also see around us the so-called Suppressed or Depressed Classes have begun to assert this civic rights and privileges as citizens of a common country. This healthy national awakening, which is the inevitable outcome of the spread of better education among the masses, is now pressing upon the higher castes of Hindus with a very great moral force supplying ample material for more generous thought and more tolerant action. These millions of our countrymen, who are at the abyss of illiteracy and who are mostly the offsprings of deep-rooted ignorance, have begun to realise steadily that Freedom, which is a Divine Gift, has been denied to them so far most culpably by the so-called superior classes. This 'Soul Force' has begun to react on the higher castes and communities causing grave commotion and agitation among them and supplying sufficient material for a more tolerant attitude. This is, therefore, an opportune moment for all our earnest-minded social workers and reformers to conduct a strenuous and sustained propaganda among the various classes and masses of Hindus exhorting the superior classes to extend their sympathy with the honest aspirations of these downtrodden human beings. It is enough if the better classes recognise that everyone has a right to live, and live well, enjoying all the human rights and privileges as such; that it is both dishonest and dishonourable for one person or community or class of persons to deny to other, who live and have their being, the same natural environments and advantages as they enjoy; that it is both unjust and unlawful for one community or class to deliberately obstruct the path of progress of another; that the evolution of one part alone of any society or nation is not a natural process of evolution as it is unsound both scientifically and rationally, that such a progress, if any, is both destructive and inhuman and, therefore, ungodly: and that if we want to create a civilization and call ourselves an independent nation we must certainly provide for the essential freedom for the individual which alone is bound to bring about national solidarity. A steady onward march making sure of the step already taken will always be a firm basis for further march, as anything revolutionary is likely to prove productive of all possible dangers. Workers in the field of social reform would do well if they could steadily create a consciousness in the minds of the public, and particularly of the orthodox section, the charitable aspect of this important problem and the great help they could render to the country by elevating the untouchables and removing the ban of Untouchability which, as I said above, is standing as a great barrier against our uniform progress. Each community, therefore, will have to begin first to adjust their minor differences and iniquities and thus create a healthier atmosphere for further reform which should then spread its wings to sub-castes and finally to the Varnas.

In conclusion, I appeal to the various Institutions in this country that are trying to uplift the Depressed or Suppressed Classes in India and thus to remove the ban of Untouchability, to mobilize all their resources and do their work with a steady determination to bring about the useful results without causing any friction in the society. I would also appeal to the various ladies and gentlemen to consider this problem from a generous point of view even at a certain amount of sacrifice of their sentiments.

REDUCTION IN CABLE RATES

TO BE IN FORCE FROM TO-DAY.

BOMBAY, Aug. 29.

A Telegraphic has been issued, stating that from the 1st September, 1927, the rates per word for telegrams to Great Britain and Northern Ireland will be reduced to, ordinary telegams rupee one, deferred and British (including Indian and Colonial) Government, eight annas, DLT, four annas, subject to a minimum of twenty words and press, three annas. From the same time week-end telegrams will be introduced with Great Britain and Nothern Ireland, at three annas per word, subject to a minimum of twenty words per telegram, including indication TWT, and acceptance on any week day for delivery the following Monday morning. All the above rates apply both to the Indo and Eastern routes, except the rates for British (including Indian and Colonial) Government telegrams via Indo route, which will be ten annas.—A. P.

AMPARS MINES SITUATION.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Mexico City.—More raessuring developments in Amparo Mines are contained in telegrams from Guadalajara. There has been no sabotage or violence and Pumps are still working. Parleys are being held between officials and labourers.—Reuter

Kakomi Pyjamas

When ordering your Pyjamas remember Kakomi Twills, Shirtings and Long cloths are materials that give exceptional service and withstand any amount of washing.

IN WHITE TWILL .. .. .. Rs. 4/12/- per Suit
Rs. 28/-/- per half dozen.
IN STRIPED TWILL .. .. .. Rs. 4/12/- per Suit
Rs. 28/-/- per half dozen.
IN STRIPED SHIRTING .. ..From Rs. 6/4/- per Suit
Rs. 36/-/- per half dozen.
IN LONGCLOTH .. ..From Rs. 4/12/- per Suit
Rs. 28/-/- per half dozen.
For sizes up to 40 inches chest.

Write to-day for free samples.

The CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS Co
(BRANCH OF THE BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION, LTD.)
CAWNPORE

K. 131

For your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD
Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.*
The Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.
Thomas Wilkinson
Beware of Imitations and Substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.
Trade W Mark
Wholesale Depot. THOMAS WILKINSON, LTD., 46, Southwark St., London, S.E.1. England.

PRIMAPHONE
PORTABLE MODELS.

Primaphone Portable Models are compact and real Portables in their true sense. In travelling by Rail or on Board-ship or on Picnic they are your most enjoyable Travelling Companions. Built of solid wood polished in oak, Mahogany or Walnut protected with Nickelled Corners fitted with Leather covered Steel Handle, and two Nickelled Locks, with separate compartment for carrying 12 ten Inch Records; equipped with most reliable all steel Swiss Motor Nickelled Tone-arm and Imperial Sound Box.
Model No. 152 Single Spring Motor ..... Rs. 70
Model No. 155 Double Spring Motor ..... Rs. 80
Delivered free at any Railway Station in India
Sole Distributors for India Burma & Ceylon
Bombay Phono General Agency,
520-522, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 23458.
Telegrams: Primaphone.

30 YEARS' REPUTATION.
Vaidyaratna Pandit D. Gopalacharlu's
BHRUGUVATI
OR
GONORRHOEA CURE.
An Unparalleled Ancient Ayurvedic Specific Cure for Gonorrhoea and Gleet. It gives immediate relief, removes irritation and burning sensation of the Urethra in a few days. Price for complete course Rs. 5-12.
AYURVEDASRAMAM
151, Govindappa Naick Street, G.T., Madras
Complete Catalogue FREE on application

Happy Children

Brimful of energy and vitality and as happy as the day is long are the children whose daily food beverage is delicious "Ovaltine."

There is nothing as good as "Ovaltine" for building up sound nerves, alert minds and robust bodies. This complete and perfect food contains all the food elements which are essential for health and sturdy growth.

Prepared from malt, milk and cocoa and containing the concentrated nourishment extracted from these best of Nature's foods. Untouched by hand.

OVALTINE

TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

Builds up Brain, Nerve and Body

Sold by all Chemists and Stores

P.I.53.

ESTABLISHED 1886.
WORLD-KNOWN
Pure Medicated and Scented

G. GHOSE'S TIL OIL

Most Cooling and Nourishing for Brain and Hair. Examined by Civil Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, etc.
AWARDED NUMEROUS GOLD & SILVER MEDALS, &c.
in Various Govt., Semi-Govt. and other Exhibitions
It cures giddiness, headache, sound-sleeplessness, baldness, hysteria, night-sweat, heart-disease etc., and beautifies the hair and prevents from falling off and untimely grey hair and also cheers the mind.
Several imitators and their sellers are seriously punished in various Distric and in High Court; still exact imitation going. Purchase carefully.

G. GHOSE, Dacca, Mymensingh

20, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta—Hamilton Road, Delhi—and Bombay.

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIVAJI DESAI, TOPIWALA.

MOTI BAZAR, BOMBAY.

Telegram,	Registered	Telephone No.
ALUMINIUM Bombay,	Trade Mark.	25831

DEALERS IN

ALUMINIUM, and GERMAN SILVER wares of all description manufactured in our own factory; also CIRCLES, SHEETS wire etc,
CAPS of all kinds and embroidered satin and velvet dress and other FANCY DRESS for children.
Famous Raja Ravi Varma PICTURES and pictures of other well-known PRINTERS, also English and GERMAN Pictures, FRAMES and other accessories.
Cotton and silk VELVET, VELVETEEN, Satin, etc., etc.

Business wholesle and retail, Catalogue on application.
Terms cash or V. P. P. or through Bank.

N. B.—Please note, Picture prices are very cheap and competitive. Look sharp.

NEED FOR UNITY.

ADVICE TO COLONIAL BORN INDI

The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri in the course of a speech at a Banquet recently given in his honour by the Colonial Born Indian Association, Durban said.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—You have done me a great honour tonight and conferred upon me a very great obligation. I tender my most hearty thanks. I realise that there are many among you here who do not believe in or agree with the agreement concluded between the Government of the Union and the Government of India. You have much difficulty in reconciling yourselves to the Capetown agreement. Nevertheless, you have all joined in wishing me well, in paying the most handsome compliments to me personally and recognising in the most generous manner such work as it has been vouchsafed to me to do. Believe me, I shall serve you in the same manner as I have served others of the Indian community. That does not leave out any section or individual, for my duty is to serve the Indian community. The Association of Colonial Born Indians has its own individuality and its own rules and more than one of you have said that it represents a different culture and a distinct section of the community.

In the discussion on the Class Areas Bill and its successor the Government has done all in its power for you. I was therefore astonished when Mr. Aiyar, who in other respects seems a careful student of current events, should say that about the Government of India. Referring now to Mr. Gopaul's address in regard to to the Capetown agreement, so far as I can see, the serious difficulty you find is the scheme for the reduction of the Indian population. Mr. Royeppen dwelt at some length on the same point and regretted that Indians were not considered fit and proper persons for South African citizenship. Yes, you are right to dwell on this feature of the Capetown agreement, but may I point out that the emigration scheme is nothing new? The Habibullah deputation did not invent that clause for the first time. You have had the repatriation scheme in use since 1914. Thousands of people have gone back home under the scheme. In some years there have been 3,000 emigrants and in others 2,000 and so on. We found it in existence and whether we desired it or not, whether we liked it or not, we had to take it up as a means of effecting in a proper and legitimate manner the reduction of the Indian population which it was the Government of the Union's wish to effect by harsh and coercive means. It replaces the odious bills which were meant to squeeze the Indian population and drive them out. Would you rather have had those than this system of assisted emigration? We were not free agents in January last, we had to take the less odious, the less cruel of two alternatives. You must admit when you look at it from that point of view that our choice was good. Mr. Gopaul quite took my breath away when he attacked one portion of the emigration scheme which was really an improvement. That was the provision made for the return to the Union within three years of a repatriate. Mr. Gopaul, with a certain amount of satire, points out that the conditions for the return of the repatriate are so stringent that they make it practically impossible for a poor man to return to this country. I am not prepared to say that there is no truth in it. It may be practically impossible, but that arrangement was not designed to enable many people to return, but to preserve for the community their self-respect. They will no longer be called upon to sell their birthright for a mess of pottage. If you examine the new emigration form you will now see no mention of "I hereby resign all my rights and apertaining thereto." We have removed the section which on all hands was condemned as a most humiliating thing. If you say that our self-respect means nothing to us, then all I can say is that I take a very different view of it. I am astonished that it has not occurred to you in that light. Moreover, in assessing the value of this improvement, ask yourself if, under the old repatriation scheme no one could come back? If this is no gain, then it is at least no retrogressive step which you must deplore and condemn in such strong terms as Mr. Gopaul has used. I do not contend that the agreement we got was all that we desired but it was the best we could get under the circumstances. However much you may differ from Mr. Gandhi, you must admit that he is capable of judging the situation here. Mr. Gandhi said to me that in his opinion the agreement exceeded his most sanguine expectations. In the third part of the scheme under the heading "upliftment," you have good reason to congratulate yourselves. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. To be sure, that is a very wise saying. How can you say how the food tastes until you eat it? We have not yet begun to eat our pudding—to cook it, in fact. Everyone of you must help to cook it in this case. Come and talk to me, discuss your difficulties with me, perhaps between us we can contrive something. Let us get from the Government of the Union some fulfilment of the third portion of the agreement in which the new policy is laid down. Now here I would implore for a moment the closest attention of people like Mr. Gopaul. Please put out of your minds the pre-conception that you are considered by the people of this country to be a foreign and unassimilable element. They tried to get rid of us and because it was not possible to repatriate us completely—it would have taken more gold than there is in Africa—they were at pains to discover all sorts of improper and cruel measures to drive us out of this country. Now what a change must have come over the hearts of the people of this country to prompt them to say "the Indians who remain here are our own, we will faithfully discharge our duty towards them and, to the best of our power, improve their educational and economical conditions and see to it that the Indian community does not lag behind other sections of the community." Please do not tell me that this is mere pious sentiment and platitude, which they never intend to fulfil. Whether it is immediately fulfilled or not believe me it is a mighty advantage to have it down on paper. It is proclaimed by the Government to the entire world. Now to Mr. Royeppen and to Mr. Paul I wish to say that I agree that education is the sovereign remedy for all evils. I need no reminder of that. I have been a teacher for the greater part of my life. Children are dear to me and I realise since coming to S. Africa that your greatest need is ampler and richer provision for the education of your children. I will never forget to awaken to the needs of the public the richer members of the community nor that the Government of the Union still owes a duty towards Indian children. If you second me in my efforts you will find that you and I think of the same goal. You and I must join in a common effort to effect some progress for our community. Now, my friends, I must go on to another subject. I wish to emphasise to you that the South African Indian Congress is the proper vehicle of your wishes. There is no time for me to enter into any controversy of that kind but be pleased to remember that the Government of India is making no mistake when they support the South African Indian Congress. Your association is an association of colonial born Indians. When you separate yourselves from the rest of the community and stand on your own platform, you greatly weaken the cause. In strictly constitutional usage the Government of India might be out of court if they took up the cause of colonial born Indians. Believe me, a community such as you are cannot afford to be devided without weakening your whole position. If you take a different view from the South African Indian Congress, the people and the Government of India will not know what to think. Are you prepared to go your own way defying the Government of India and ignoring all the help that the people of India can give you. Anyone who heard Mr. Pather speak will not believe for a moment that your love for India has departed. If I am right in thinking that you still wish to remain children of India and claim her as your country, then do not mislead and confound the people of India by speaking in many voices. Give us one clear voice and India, you will find, will still respond nobly to your appeal.

PRESS CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS.

PLEA FOR CENSORSHIP ABOLITION.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Geneva.—The Press Conference concluded after passing a resolution requesting the League of Nations to make urgent representations to various Governments for the purpose of establishing rules that the measure of expulsion or withdrawal of permit to stay in the country should not be taken against a journalist without the opinion of the Committee of Journalists. It also passed a resolution unanimously in favour of the abolition of censorship in peace-time, and recommending that all official news should be issued without preference to all newspapers and agencies, together with transmission facilities. The Conference adopted a resolution submitted by a representative of the Japanese Rengo Agency suggesting the calling of periodical conferences with a view to examining the extent to which the resolutions and recommendations of the present conference has been acted upon by different Governments.—Reuter.

You Insure Your Properties

BUT

ARE YOU DOING IT WITH

Indian Insurance Companies?

For Smartness and Vitality use

Ananga Probha Yakuti.

It is the best nerve tonic for overworked and usedup energy and the quickest stimulant for rejuvenating the old and hopeless. This is the leading tonic of the day.
Price:—A phial of 30 pills. Rs. 10 (ten).

Ananga Probha Oil

An external liniment of the highest efficacy to bring about rapid and lasting sensation and potency.
Price:—A phial of 1 tola Rs. 15.
Raj Vaidya Narayanji, Keshavji.
Head Office:—Jamnagar (Kathiawar
Branch: 288 Kalbadevi Rd. Bombay 2

LALIMLI
PURE WOOL

SPORTS WEAR

For Sports or Hill wear Lalimli Pure Wool Blazer Coats—noted for their smart appearance and wonderful wearing qualities.

Guaranteed 100% Pure Wool

Blazer Coats	Rs. 35 each.
Tennis Trousers	Rs. 20 per pair.
Sweaters from	Rs. 6/8 to Rs. 10/8 each.
Pullover Jerseys from	Rs. 9/8 to Rs. 15/4 each.

Lalimli Manufactures can be obtained locally from :—
Messrs Samuel Fitze & Co., Ltd., Mills Depot, Bank Street, Opposite Head Office Imperial Bank, Bombay. The Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores, Co., Ltd., Times Buildings, Fort and Carnac Road and Princess Street, Bombay. The Deccan Stores Co., Sitaram Buildings, Crawford Market, Bombay. The Hind Co-operative Stores Ltd., 250, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. The Asoka Swadeshi Stores Ltd., The Asoka Buildings, Princess Street, Bombay. Messrs Vanmalidas Ranchordas Lavsi, Outside Punch Koova Gate, Ahmedabad. Messrs Kapurchand & Co., 23, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

TRADE MARK

The CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS Co
(BRANCH OF THE BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION, LTD)
Post Box No 5 CAWNPORE

L 2 53.

PERFECT PROTECTION
MEANS
A POLICY
OF
THE GREAT EASTERN LIFE
ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.
(Incorporated in S. A.

With non-forfeiture and total permanent disability privileges.

For further particulars apply:— M. V. MERCHANT, Branch Manager,
50-57, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay

INCREASE YOUR SALES
by advertising
in the BEST MEDIUM in Southern India
The Hindu.

The leading National Daily that commands the LARGEST circulation among the reading public in Southern India and Indian States. *Up-to-date in everything*, and it contains *special Sports cables which are exclusive features to "The Hindu."*

An Annual Supplement is also published every year at the time of the X'mas with useful information on all subjects, for reference at all times.

Subscription: Daily Edition Rs. 42 per annum.
Advertisement Rates on application to—
THE MANAGER, "THE HINDU" (Post Box 518), MADRAS.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

Drive Out
The Dread Disease:

MALARIA

BY USING

ZANDU'S Malaria Mixture

That Rapidly Removes
The Root Cause
of The Malady

IN

Repeated attacks of
Fever attended with
Enlargement of Spleen
Loss of Strength
Loss of Appetite

Prompt & Persistent use of

ZANDU'S Malaria Mixture

is

Just What You Need

ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.

BOMBAY 14

Selling Branch:

Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi,
Kalbadevi, Bombay 2

One Bottle Ans. 14; One Doz. Rs. 9

List of Ayurvedic Preparations on application.

Your Smile

Quickly made charming with ivory white teeth and firm gums

HERE is a new and radically different way in tooth care. A way that quickly restores "off-color" teeth to attractive whiteness and that leading dentists are urging.

In a few days it will work a transformation in your mouth.

Your teeth will be clear and gleaming; your gums firm and of healthy color.

FILM . . . it hides pretty teeth

Dental science now traces scores of tooth and gum troubles to a germ-laden film that forms on your teeth. Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel it—a slippery, viscous coating that clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays. It lays your gums open to bacterial attack and your teeth open to decay. Germs by the millions breed in it. And they, with tartar, are a chief cause of pyorrhea.

Now *new* methods are being used. A dentifrice called Pepsodent—different in formula, action and effect from any other known.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

Accept Test Tube

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. 17-29, Ahmuty & Co., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

PEPSODENT
The Quality Dentifrice—Removes Film from Teeth

No. 7-56-E—finished—4 x 7 inches Eng. Exp. News 13377 H AMR—1

THE
Illustrated Sunday Chronicle

The Most Readable Sunday Paper in India

SINGLE COPY
ONE ANNA

SPECIAL FEATURES:—
A BOMBAY DIARY
WIT and HUMOUR
SPORTS and PASTIMES
THEATRE and CINEMAS
HEALTH and STRENGTH
ART and LITERATURE
LATEST FOREIGN and
INDIAN TELEGRAMS and
NEWS BY MAIL Etc., Etc.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION
LOCAL 3/8
MOFFUSIL .. 4/0

BEEJBUND

If one Pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency.

ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2.
(V. P. Charges Extra.)

ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM
3 (C), Bairagimatam Street, Madras.

TESTIMONIAL.

Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart, B.A., M.D., LL.D., Ph. D., B.M.S., Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

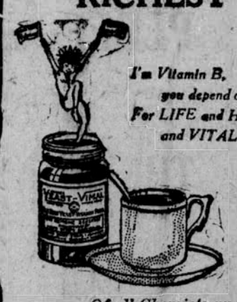
"without Vitamin B life cannot be maintained"

Says an Eminent Scientist.

Also Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane, Bart., C.B. the great London Physician and authority on Dietetics writes: "General articles of food do not contain sufficient Vitamin B but a small daily quantity of YEAST-EXTRACT is the simplest way to overcome the shortage."

IRVINGS
YEAST-VIMAL
TRADE MARK
YEAST VITAMIN FOOD

RICHEST IN VITAMIN B



NOT merely a substitute for Beef Tea but an entirely new YEAST FOOD of supreme nourishing value and delicious flavour.

Contains No Animal Matter.

Equally palatable in either Hot Water or Hot Milk. Unsurpassed in Gravies, Soups, Stews, Entrees, &c., &c.

GET FIT—KEEP FIT.

Of all Chemists and Stores, or from Sole Importers:
MARTIN & HARRIS, LTD., Calcutta and Bombay.
YEAST-VIMAL LABORATORIES, LONDON, E.C.1.

Depilatory Soap

Its application removes a hair painlessly from any part of the body leaving no mark whatsoever. Can safely be used even to the tenderest part.

Price:—1 Cake 6 as.
3 cakes Re. 1.
12 cakes Rs. 3

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE
For terms apply to:—
BAGBAZAR CHEMICAL WORKS,
14, Lakshmi Dutt Lane, Baghbazar Calcutta

The 'Allenburys' Foods

The 'Allenburys' Foods are particularly suited to the feeding of babies in hot climates. They are germ free, and being simply and easily prepared by the addition of boiling water, their use gives complete independence of doubtful milk supply, and is an absolute guarantee against infantile diarrhœa and cholera.

Fresh Stocks of the 'Allenburys' Foods are imported every week.

Milk Food No. 1 — Birth to 3 months
Milk Food No. 2 — 3 to 6 months
Malted Food No. 3 — 6 months and upwards

Specially packed in sealed glass bottles, of all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars.

FREE. Upon receipt of coupon below we shall have much pleasure in sending you, free of all charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

ALLEN & HANBURYS LTD., LONDON
Special Representative for India:
A. H. P. JENNINGS, Block E, Clive Buildings, CALCUTTA.

Mrs.....

.....

will be pleased to receive, free of charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

The opportunity to extend your Business will be afforded to you by

'Swarajya'

The most popular daily published both in English and Tamil (Vernacular). By advertising in it you will find a

"MARKET"

for your wares and manufactures in

"SOUTH INDIA"

including the Indian States Mysore, Travancore and Cochin.

For Rates and particulars please write to
Manager, Swarajya,
Broadway, Madras

CRABBIE'S
WHITE LABEL
SCOTCH WHISKY

A HIGH CLASS QUALITY
AT A MODERATE PRICE

TRY IT

WELL KNOWN FOR OVER 50 YEARS
AND
STOCKED BY MOST WHOLESALE DEALERS

JOHN CRABBIE & CO. LTD.,
DISTILLERS.
LEITH, SCOTLAND.

You cannot be too careful

of the purity and freshness of your children's food.
In hot climates it is particularly necessary.
Horlick's-the original Malted Milk is specially suitable, it is always pure, nourishing and easily digested.

HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
LTD.
In 4 sizes of all
Bazaars & Stores

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.